

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

SIKKIM

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker--were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample

design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the secondstage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Sikkim was conducted in all 4 districts of the state from 30 January to 17 July, 2015 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Limited (DRS), and collected information from 4,662 households, 5,293 women age 15-49 (including 931 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 879 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Sikkim, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

In Sikkim 33 percent of households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 4 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women, with 12 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The majority of households in Sikkim have household heads who are Hindu (59%). Thirty-one percent of households have household heads who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, 9 percent have Christian, and about 2 percent are headed by those of other religions.

More than one-third of households (37%) in Sikkim have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 32 percent belong to other backward classes, and 6 percent belong to a scheduled caste. About 25 percent of Sikkim's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

A little over one-fifth of Sikkim's population (23%) is under age 15; nearly 6 percent are age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 942 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 907 females per 1,000 males. An overwhelming majority of persons have an *Aadhaar* card (91%).

Among children below 18 years of age, 7 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 80 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 9 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (99%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 92 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Nearly three-fourths of households in Sikkim (72%) live in a *pucca* house, while almost all households (99%) have electricity. Only 1 percent of households use unimproved sanitation facilities and 0.3 percent do not have any facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 11 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is negligible among both urban and rural households in Sikkim.

More than 90 percent of households in Sikkim (92%) have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot.

Most of the households use an improved source of drinking water, and 92 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (97%) are more likely than rural households (90%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Nearly all households (98%) treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by boiling). Nearly three-fifths of the

households (59%) in Sikkim use clean fuel for cooking (mainly LPG/natural gas), and 39 percent of households use solid fuel, more so in the rural areas (57%).

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban (98%) and rural households (94%) in Sikkim have a mobile phone. Ninety-one percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by one-third of households, down from 45 percent in NFHS-3. About 68 percent own a house, but the proportion is much lower in urban areas (47%). Agricultural land is owned by 65 percent of rural households and 18 percent of urban households. Overall, 50 percent of all households in Sikkim own agricultural land. More than half of households (56%) own farm animals, including some urban households (7%).

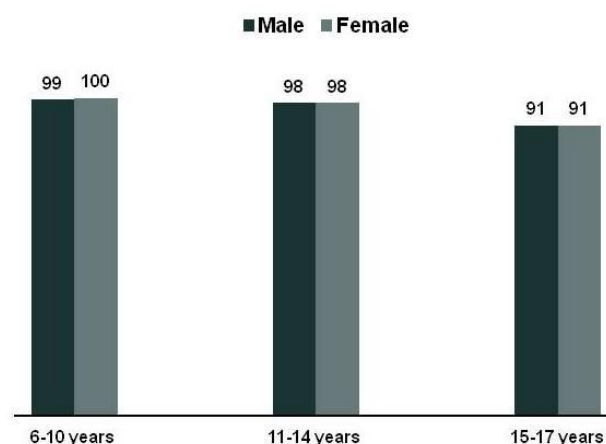
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Nearly all children age 6-17 years (95%) both in urban and rural areas in Sikkim attend school. School attendance is almost universal (98%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 91 percent at ages 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in any age group; even in the older age group 16-17 years, 85 percent of boys compared with 84 percent of girls are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 87 percent of women age 15-49 and 92 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 24 percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 have never been to school, compared with only 6 percent of men. Only 24 percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have completed 12 or more years of

schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Sikkim. More than 9 in 10 women and almost 9 in 10 men watch television at least once a week. Men (39%) are much more likely than women (26%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. However, 6 percent of women and 10 percent of men are not regularly exposed to any form of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 21.1 years among women age 25-49 years. Fifteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 30 percent in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 24 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Sikkim is 1.17 children per woman, nearly one child below the replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by more than one child (1.58) in the 13 years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-4, and has declined further by 0.85 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

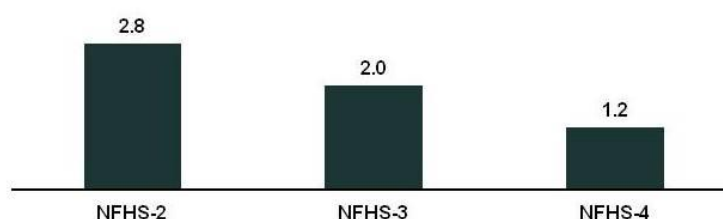
Fertility, at 1.11 children per woman in urban areas, and at 1.21 children in rural areas is well below replacement

level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 5 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 17 percent in NFHS-3.

Despite very low fertility, the greatest differentials in fertility are reflected by religion, caste/tribe, residence and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 0.68 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 1.66, compared with 0.98). Similarly, Christian women are likely to have more children than others (a TFR of 1.25), as are women in rural areas (TFR of 1.21, compared with 1.11 in urban areas). The total wanted fertility of women in Sikkim is about one child (0.9).

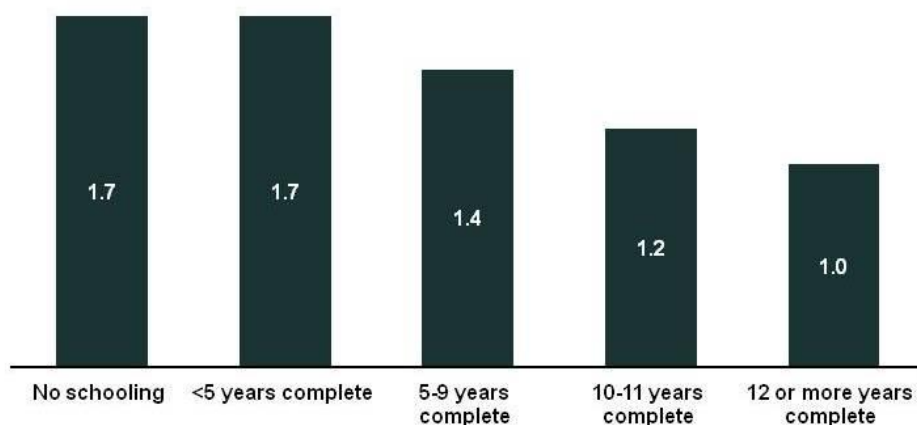
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 7 percent terminated in foetal wastage (miscarriage, abortion, and stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions and stillbirths accounted for about 1 percent each.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Sikkim, only 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 12 percent in NFHS-3. One percent of women age 16 years has started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 3 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 7 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women with only 5-9 years of schooling are more likely to have begun childbearing than young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Sikkim is 58.5 months, 24 months longer than in NFHS-3. Five percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 12 percent occur within 24 months. Only 26 percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth (down from 53% in NFHS-3), and nearly half of births (48%) occur 60 months or longer after the preceding birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

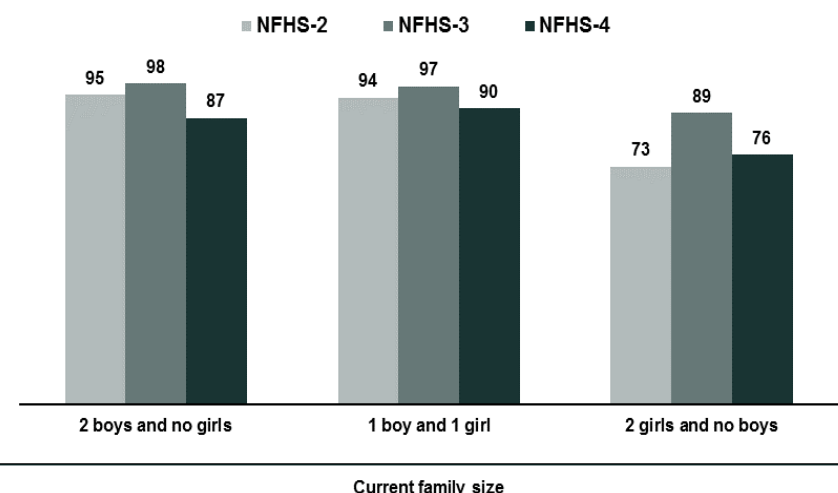
Only 26 percent of births in Sikkim occur within three years of the previous birth, and almost half occur 60 or more months after the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Two-thirds of currently married women (66%) and nearly three-fifths (59%) of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, more than one-quarter of currently married women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-five percent of women and 91 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Sikkim, there is a strong preference for sons. Seven percent of women and 8 percent of men want more sons than daughters. However, about two-thirds of women (67%) and 70 percent of men would like to have at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 87 percent with two sons and 90 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 76 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has shown a decline of 9 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

In Sikkim, despite very low fertility, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 0.88 children per woman, considerably lower than the current level of 1.2 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

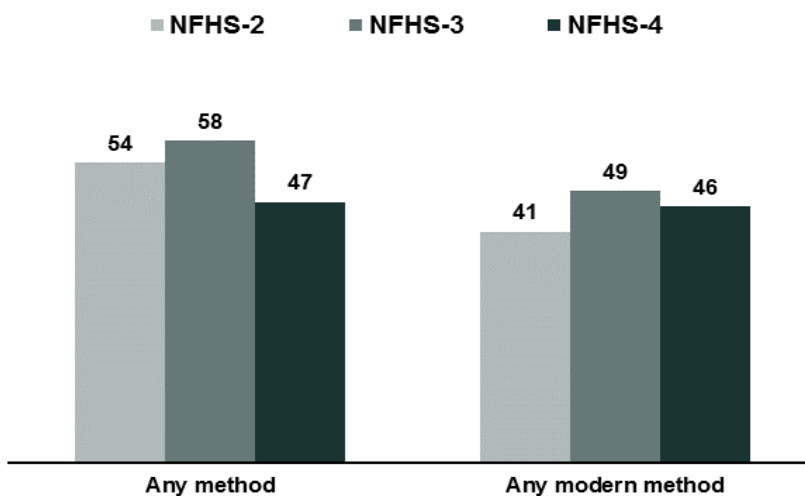
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception among women is almost universal (98%) in Sikkim. However, some methods are still less well known. Less than one-fifth of currently married women know about female condoms (17%) and only 7 percent have heard of the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Among all women, 45 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 47 percent, a decrease of 11 percentage points since NFHS-3. Modern method use is 46 percent, indicating a decrease of 3 percentage points from its level in NFHS-3 (49%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use (38%) has remained more or less unchanged, at 37-42 percent, in Sikkim in all three NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases with age from 30 percent for women age 20-24 to 52 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



In Sikkim, contraceptive use is lower in urban areas (37%) than in rural areas (51%). Contraceptive prevalence is highest among women with only some primary education (59%) and lowest among those with the most education (30%). Moreover, currently married women with no schooling are more likely to use female sterilization (26%), compared with 9 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Differences in contraceptive use by religion are not large: Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (49%) are only slightly more likely to use contraception than Christian and Hindu women (46%).

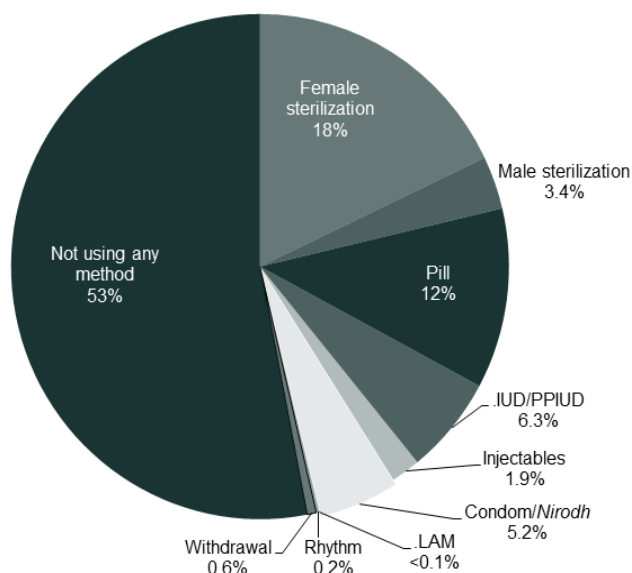
In Sikkim, contraceptive use increases with the number of children a woman has, from only 11 percent of married women with no children to 61 percent among those with four or more children. Women are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with 3 children, 62 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 47 percent of women with no sons.

The most common modern spacing method used by currently married women in Sikkim is pills (12%), followed by IUD/PPIUD (6%) and condoms (5%). In general, rural women are more likely than urban women to use spacing methods.

Among the districts, current use of any contraceptive method is the highest in West District (66%), followed by South District (59%) and North District (50%); it is lowest in East District (32%). In all districts, the vast majority of women use modern methods, especially the modern spacing methods followed by female sterilization. Use of female sterilization is more common in South (24%) and West (22%) districts.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital (82%), and 86 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill (54%) users also get their supply from the public sector health facility. Nonetheless, 46% of pill users and a majority of users of injectables and condoms get their supply from the private sector health facility or other source, including shops.

Just over one in five (22%) users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 19 percent. Twenty-two percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is side effects/health concerns, followed by the desire to become pregnant.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 58 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (42%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

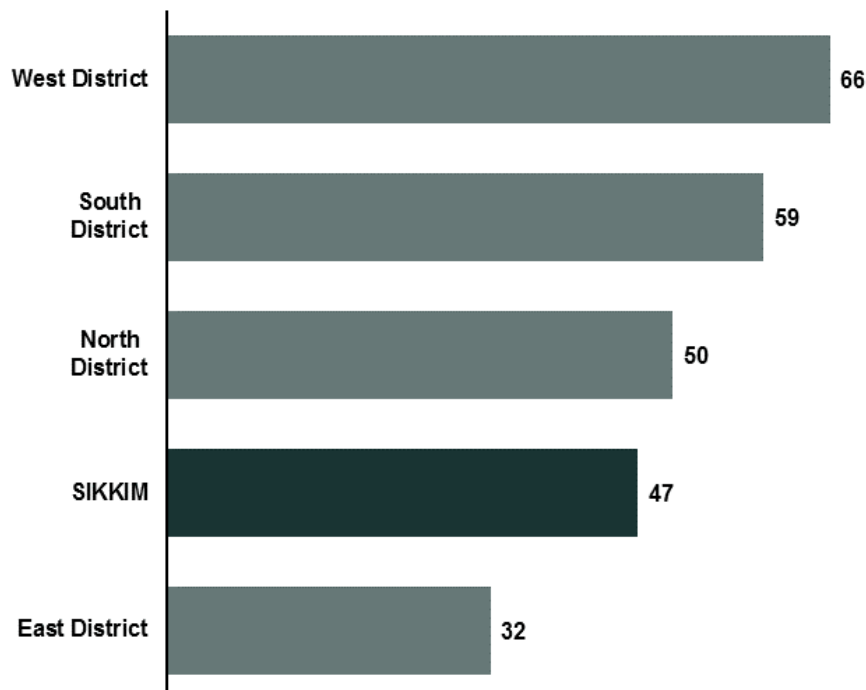
Seven in 10 users of selected modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

More than one-third (35%) of men age 15-49 in Sikkim agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 16 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. But only 39 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

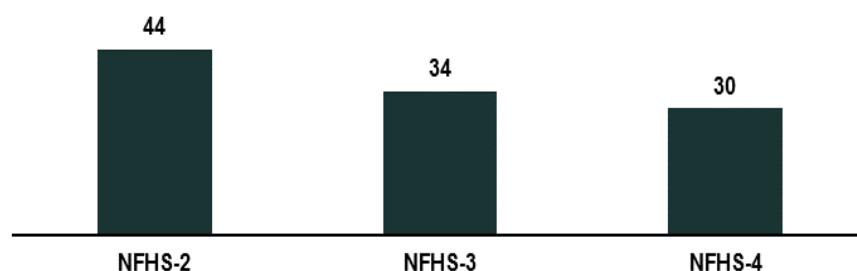
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 22 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a slight increase of 1 percentage point since NFHS-3. Currently, 68 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 67 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has decreased by 6 percentage points in the 10-year period since NFHS-3 (from 74% to 68%).

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Sikkim in NFHS-4 is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 34 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 44.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



MATERNAL HEALTH

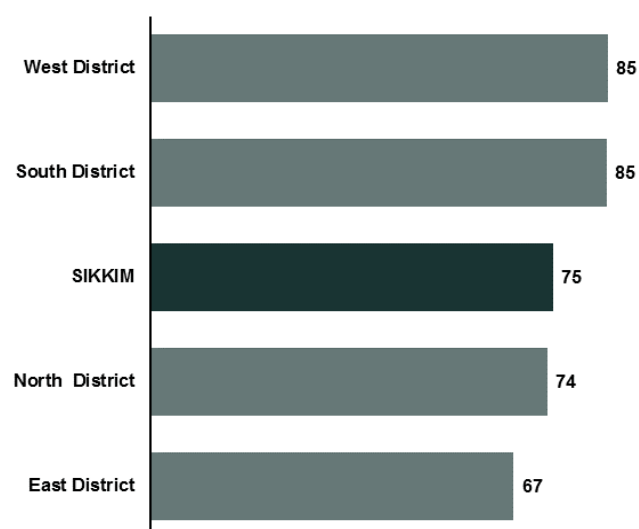
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 94 per-cent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (71% from a doctor and 23% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all (99%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, almost all (99 percent) received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Three-fourths of women (76%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-five percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; there are only small differences among mothers in receiving four or more antenatal visits by background characteristics. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their lastbirths have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 97 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 53 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than 97 percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nine percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

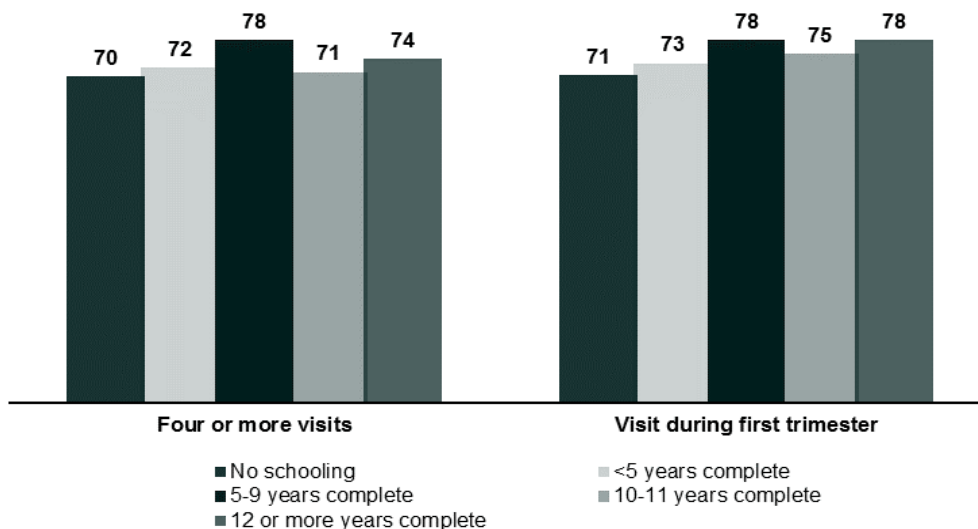


75% of mothers in Sikkim received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least 94 %received advice on each of the five different areas (Among women who received advice from a community health worker, 94-98 % were advised about family planning, the importance of institutional delivery, cord care, keeping the baby warm and breastfeeding).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years

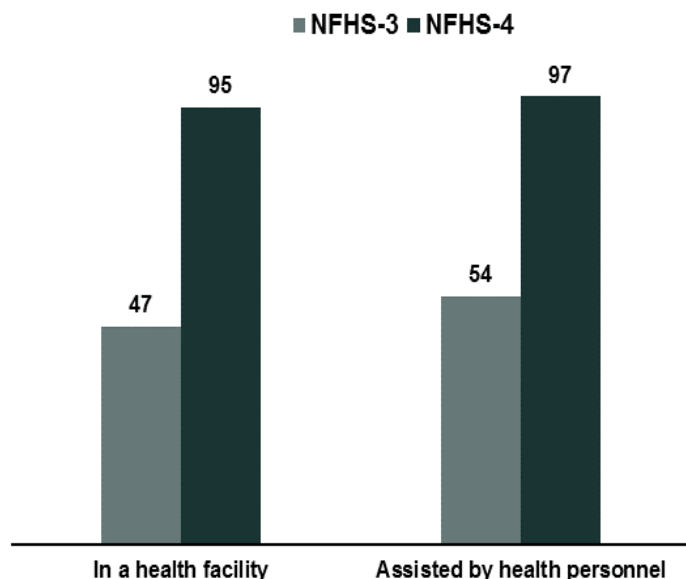


When women receive antenatal care, they are required to receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Sikkim, among women who received antenatal care for their last birth, almost all received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (100%), having their blood pressure measured (99%), having urine and blood samples taken (99% each), and having their abdomen examined (96%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 88 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-five percent of women with at least 12 years of education had an ultrasound test compared with 82 percent of women with no education.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Delivery care

Ninety-five percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and only five percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 47 percent in NFHS-3 to 95 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with more schooling, and women who are having their first, second or third birth.

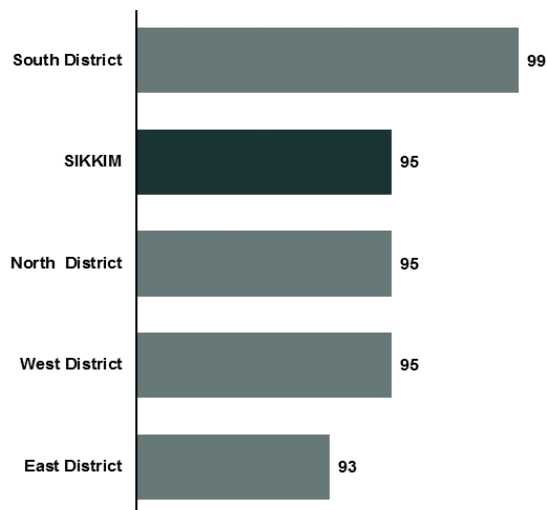
Ninety-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and less than 3 percent were assisted by friends and relatives, traditional birth attendants, others, or no one.

Twenty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. More than one-fourth of caesarean sections (6% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 29 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women having less than five years of schooling were more likely than any other educational group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-five percent of children in Sikkim who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Sikkim, 81 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 75 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 82 percent of births in public health facilities and 94 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother.

Only 15 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Differences by background characteristics in postnatal care for newborns are minimal.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care and 89 percent said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother. However, only 71 percent of men were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 71-79 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Eighty-one to 93 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Ninety-three percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 90 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Eighty-one percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker.

CHILD HEALTH

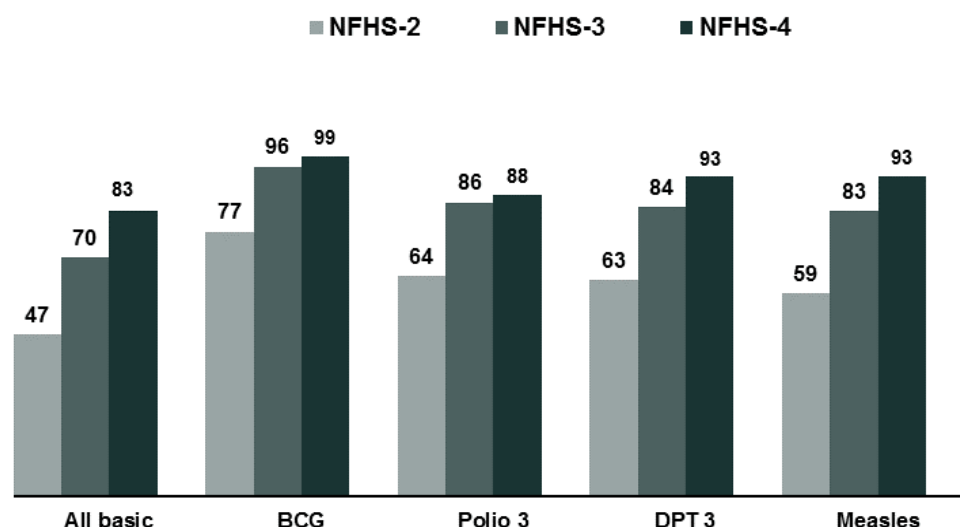
Vaccination of children

More than four-fifths (83%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. Almost all children are at least partially vaccinated; only 1 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-nine percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about nine in 10 children have received other basic vaccinations (88% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 93% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 93% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of polio vaccine (from 99% to 88%) and DPT vaccine (from 99% to 93%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

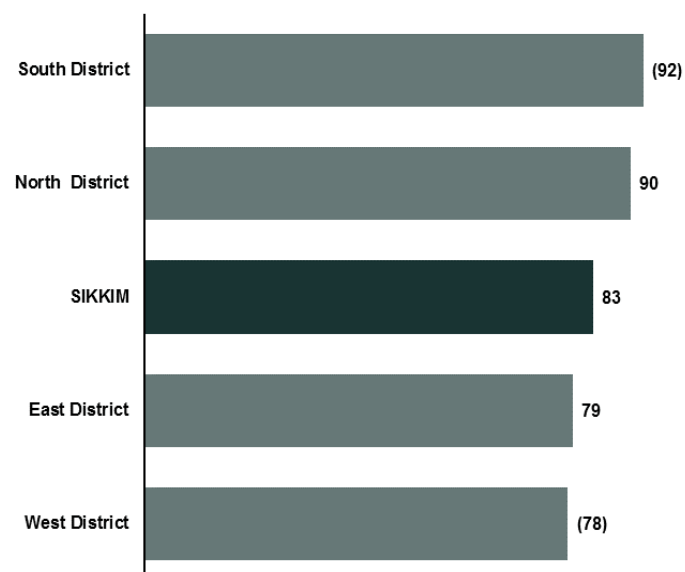
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a large increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 84% to 93%) and measles (83% to 93%), and a slight increase for BCG (from 96% to 99%) and three doses of polio (from 86 percent to 88 percent). Overall, there was a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 70% to 83%). In addition, 95 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over four-fifths of children (84%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



More than four-fifths of children have received all basic vaccinations in Sikkim.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, less than one percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Four percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.

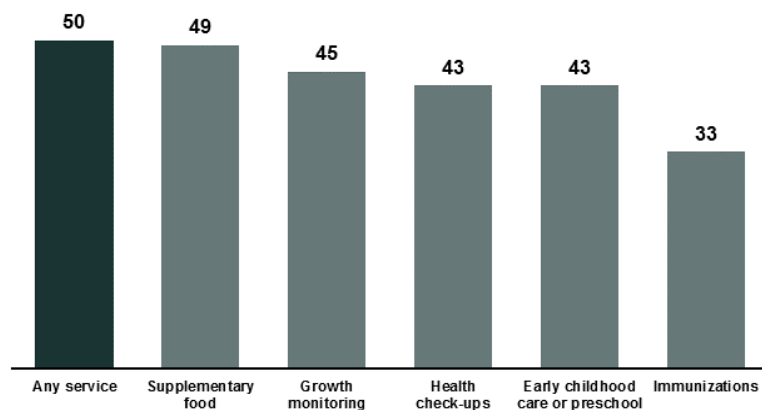
Overall, two percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Ninety-seven percent mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Half of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadicentre*. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (49%), weight monitoring (45% of children 0-59 months), health check-ups (43%), and early childhood care or preschool (43% of children age 3-6 years). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (33%). More than three-fourths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadicentre*(77%) received counseling from an *anganwadi*worker or an ANM. Among children under 6

years, almost half of their mothers (49%) received any service from an *anganwadicentre* during pregnancy, and less than half of their mothers (46%) received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITIONAND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Sikkim, only 55 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-five percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 70 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding

indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, some infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly, because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. Five percent of children in Sikkim are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 93 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 98 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 32 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months less than two-thirds of children in Sikkim receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only four in 10 children age 6-23 months (42%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day, while almost half (49%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 23 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Sikkim, more than four-fifths of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months and 77 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A- rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 43 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but half of children age 6-59 months (51%) were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

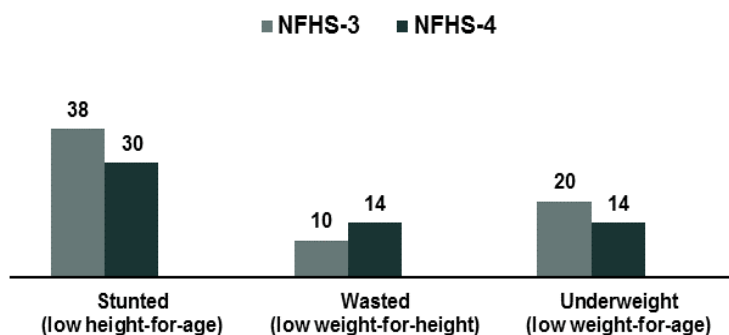
Children's nutritional status

Thirty percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fourteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 6 percent are severely wasted. Fourteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Two percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 17 percent of children are stunted, 6 percent are under-weight, and 20 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Sikkim has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 38 percent to 30 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight dropped from 20 percent to 14 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 10% to 14%). Despite the improvements in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Sikkim.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The level of undernutrition is slightly higher among boys than girls and among rural children than urban children. While stunting and underweight generally decrease as the mother's schooling increases, wasting shows an inconsistent pattern with mother's schooling. Stunting and underweight tend to increase with age of the child.

Adults' nutritional status

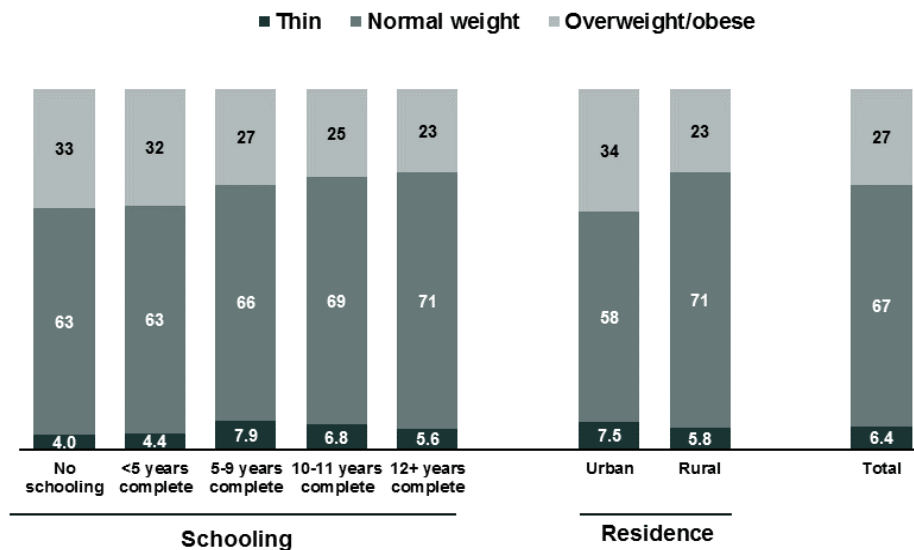
One-third of women (33%) and 37 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is similar to the pattern in NFHS-3. Six percent of women and 2 percent of men in Sikkim are too thin, and 27 percent of women and 35 percent of men are overweight or obese. About two-thirds of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups and among those who have never married. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and less-educated women.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Nearly all of Sikkim's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 97 percent in NFHS-3.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

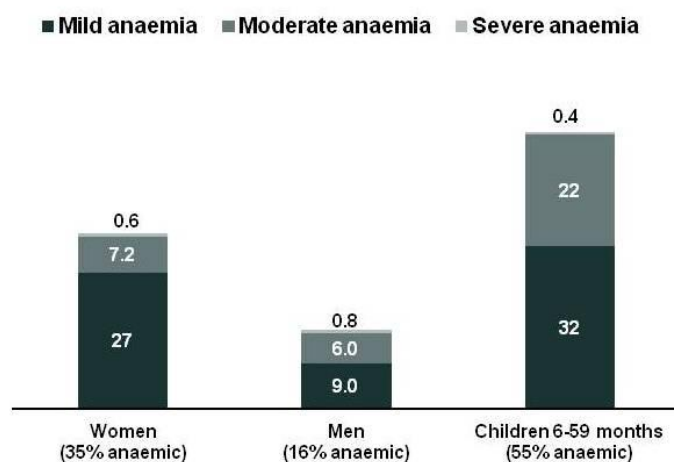
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Sikkim, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, more than half (55%) are anaemic. This includes 32 percent who are mildly anaemic, 22 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly less likely than boys to have anaemia. Anaemia tends to decrease as children get older. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. For example, 44 percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Thirty-five percent of women in Sikkim have anaemia, including 27 percent with mild anaemia, 7 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among the youngest women (49%), those who have never married (43%) and those who are breastfeeding (38%). Sixteen percent of men are anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia among both women and men has declined precipitously over the past decade.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Sikkim, 475 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (506) than among women (443) and is higher in urban areas (522) than in rural areas (455).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (95% of women and 93% of men). Among those who have heard of tuberculosis, 89 percent of women and 88 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half of women (46%) and three-quarters of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 97 percent of women and 96 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 4 percent of women and 9 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,580 women age 15-49 and 1,249 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,025 women and 928 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of diabetes and asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who have less education, and those living in urban areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is about equally as common as asthma among women (1,040 cases per 100,000 women), but goitre is much less common than asthma among men age 15-49 (267 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is much higher among women (640 per 100,000) than among men (36 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 30 women per 100,000 and no men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Eighteen percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. 38% of women have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of women have normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is substantially higher than in women. Thirty-one percent of men in Sikkim have hypertension, including 20 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 3 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little less than one-fifth (19%) of men have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have high blood glucose levels, and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent and 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, those living in urban areas and women with little or no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Sikkim, 13 percent of women have ever undergone examination of the cervix, 7 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 32 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over 40 percent of men, but only 7 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes (28%) or use *khaini* (15%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is almost the same in rural and urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are more likely to drink alcohol (51%) than to use tobacco, and almost one-fourth of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men and women who drink alcohol, three-fifths of men and about two-fifths of women drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for nine in 10 households, with government/municipal hospitals (69%) being the primary source. Urban households are somewhat less dependent on the public health sector than rural households; 18 percent of urban households primarily use private sector sources of health care, compared with only 6 percent of rural households.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 30 percent of households in Sikkim have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is only slightly more common in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (29%). In Sikkim, five types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, medical reimbursement from employers, the Employee's State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), a variety of privately purchased commercial health insurance plans, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Only 23 percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 years in Sikkim are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance, but there is no such differential among women. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less schooling or no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-one percent of women in Sikkim have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 94 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 89 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (97%) than older women age 40-49 (80%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (62%) and those not having regular media exposure (73%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (96%) in Sikkim have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

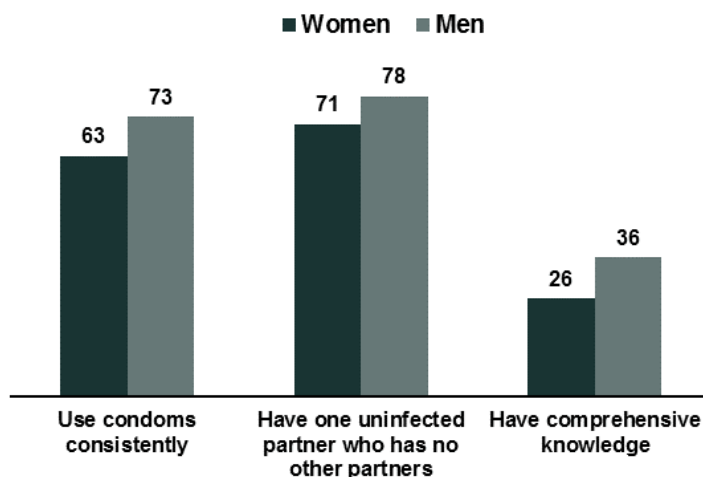
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 63 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 73 percent of men, and seven-tenths of women (71%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men.

Only 26 percent of women and 36 percent of men in Sikkim have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over three-fifths (62%) of women and 49 percent of men in Sikkim would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Almost the same proportion of women (87%) and men (90%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Four-fifths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-eight percent of women and 82 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 20 percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. There are only small differences in the proportions of urban and rural women and men who have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Almost two-fifths of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

Almost two-fifths of women who had a live birth in the last five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during pregnancy.

In Sikkim, men (9%) are more likely than women (3%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Men are also more likely than women to have received an injection in the past 12 months (18% of men, compared with 15% of women).

For almost nine-tenths of adults (87%) who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, almost none of the women and 14 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher in urban areas (15%) than in rural areas (13%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (no women and 1% of men).

Over seven-tenths of men (72%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. One percent of all men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Sikkim, 76 percent use sanitary napkins, 52 percent use cloth, 9 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 85 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are about one and half times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Rural women are less likely to use a hygienic method of menstrual protection than their urban counterparts.

Employment and earnings

Only 24 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 78 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 83 percent earned cash, including 16 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 16 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (96%) and only 2 percent were not paid at all. Seventy-four percent of employed women worked in a non-agricultural occupation, compared with 70 percent of employed men.

Only 24 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 92 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. One in every two women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 57 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 66 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are almost equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care, about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (92-94%). Overall 89 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 5 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by years of schooling, increasing from 83 percent among women having no schooling to 94 percent among women completing 12 or more years of schooling.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were somewhat more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 97 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 96 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-nine percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of education (62%) and women who are employed for cash (75%) than any other group of women.

Almost two-thirds of women (64%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost two-thirds of women (64%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 83 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Eighty-five percent of women in Sikkim are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. Young women age 15-19, those from rural areas and those living in non-nuclear households are somewhat less likely to be allowed to go to all three places alone.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-four percent of women and 79 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 21 percent of women and 74 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Twenty-four percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 21 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Four-fifths of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use almost nine in ten (86%) can read SMS messages. Eighty-seven percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 75 percent of rural women. Only 54 percent of young women age 15-19 have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 91 percent among those age 25-29 and 89 percent among

those age 30-34. However, all the young women age 15-19 having a mobile phone are able to read SMS messages. Mobile phone ownership increases sharply with education of women, from only 48 percent of women who have no schooling to 99 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Among women who have a mobile phone, less than half of those with no schooling can read SMS messages, compared with 100 percent of those with at least 12 years of schooling.

Four-fifths of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Eight percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (5%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (3%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (2%), if she goes out without telling him (2%), or if she argues with him (2%). Men are about equally likely to agree: 6 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (4%) or if she neglects the house or children, if she goes out without telling him or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (3% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 5 percent of women and 4 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-seven percent of women and 46 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 84 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 5 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 5 percent of women in Sikkim have experienced physical or sexual violence.

One in every 20 women age 15-49 in Sikkim has experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Less than one percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling are more likely than women with any amount of schooling to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

Two percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. About 1 percent each report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. A

negligible proportion of women have experienced being choked or burned on purpose, having their arm twisted or hair pulled, and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. One percent of ever-married women report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and a negligibly small proportion

report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 3 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Three percent report spousal emotional violence. A negligibly small proportion of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is low in Sikkim, it prevails across various socio-economic groups and husband's characteristics. Rural women are somewhat more likely to have experienced spousal violence than urban women. Women with no schooling and those whose husbands have no schooling are more likely to have experienced spousal violence than other women.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,256	3,477	4,733
Households occupied	1,240	3,440	4,680
Households interviewed	1,227	3,435	4,662
Household response rate ¹	99.0	99.9	99.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,392	4,001	5,393
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,369	3,924	5,293
Eligible women response rate ²	98.3	98.1	98.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	311	592	903
Number of eligible men interviewed	297	582	879
Eligible men response rate ²	95.5	98.3	97.3

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
East District	924	929	1,853	99.4	1,041	987	2,028	97.0	196	180	376	95.2
North District	108	826	934	99.8	108	941	1,049	98.8	30	177	207	98.6
South District	152	786	938	99.7	174	917	1,091	98.9	50	na	50	100.0
West District	43	894	937	99.9	46	1,079	1,125	98.9	21	225	246	99.2
Sikkim	1,227	3,435	4,662	99.6	1,369	3,924	5,293	98.1	297	582	879	97.3

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.8	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.3
5-9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
10-14	8.3	9.1	8.7	10.3	11.4	10.8	9.7	10.7	10.2
15-19	8.7	9.0	8.8	10.2	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.6
20-24	9.8	11.4	10.6	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.6	9.2
25-29	10.6	12.6	11.5	9.2	10.7	10.0	9.7	11.3	10.4
30-34	11.3	11.0	11.2	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
35-39	8.2	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.6	8.1
40-44	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.0
45-49	6.0	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.6
50-54	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3
55-59	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.6
60-64	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.9
65-69	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1
70-74	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	87.8	88.5	88.2	92.1	91.4	91.8	90.8	90.5	90.7
Number	2,920	2,734	5,655	6,727	6,352	13,079	9,647	9,086	18,733
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	936	na	na	944	na	na	942
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	735	na	na	1,002	na	na	907
Schooling²									
No schooling	7.3	14.3	10.7	13.1	22.8	17.8	11.4	20.2	15.7
<5 years complete	15.7	14.6	15.2	20.1	17.7	18.9	18.8	16.8	17.8
5-9 years complete	33.8	33.2	33.5	39.2	36.7	38.0	37.6	35.6	36.7
10-11 years complete	15.0	13.6	14.3	11.7	10.4	11.0	12.7	11.4	12.0
12 or more years complete	27.6	24.2	25.9	15.6	12.4	14.1	19.2	16.0	17.6
Don't know	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,690	2,577	5,267	6,331	5,950	12,281	9,022	8,526	17,548
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.9	7.4	7.7	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.7	5.8	6.3

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristics	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	84.0	87.1	86.1	87.6
Female	16.0	12.9	13.9	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.7	4.2	4.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	65.3	64.0	64.4	56.4
Non-nuclear	34.7	36.0	35.6	43.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	61.0	57.4	58.5	58.6
Christian	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.6	33.4	30.8	30.8
Other	3.9	0.4	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	6.7	5.1	5.6	5.8
Scheduled tribe	30.1	40.3	36.9	37.0
Other backward class	26.8	34.6	32.0	31.9
Other	36.1	19.9	25.3	25.2
Don't know	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.0	99.6	99.4	99.4
No	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.3	96.8	97.6	97.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	96.8	89.6	92.0	91.9
Public tap/standpipe	1.2	3.1	2.5	2.5
Tube well or borehole	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other improved ²	1.1	4.0	3.1	3.2
Unimproved source ³	0.7	3.2	2.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8
Less than 30 minutes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thirty minutes or longer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics – *Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	95.6	98.1	97.3	97.4
Strain through cloth	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	17.4	5.4	9.4	9.4
Electronic purifier	8.6	2.5	4.5	4.6
Other treatment	4.0	1.6	2.4	2.3
No treatment	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	98.0	98.5	98.3	98.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	76.0	94.2	88.2	89.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	75.3	92.8	87.0	88.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Other ⁶	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility ⁷	23.1	4.4	10.6	9.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	23.1	4.2	10.5	9.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/open space/field	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	10.1	33.5	25.7	26.5
<i>Pucca</i>	89.5	62.8	71.6	70.8
Missing	0.2	2.7	1.9	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
LPG/natural gas	90.7	40.8	57.4	55.3
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	3.9	0.4	1.5	1.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Wood	2.8	56.7	38.8	41.6
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	92.9	42.4	59.1	56.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	2.9	57.1	39.1	42.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics – *Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	64.0	42.2	49.4	48.4
In the house, no separate room	26.0	9.2	14.8	13.1
In a separate building	9.5	48.4	35.5	38.4
Outdoors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,546	3,116	4,662	18,794
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Chullah</i>	97.2	98.5	98.5	98.6
Open fire	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	44	1,781	1,825	7,886
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	27.5	26.7	27.0	27.2
Weekly	8.0	10.5	9.7	9.9
Monthly	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Less than monthly	0.5	2.4	1.7	1.6
Never	62.8	58.6	60.0	59.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,546	3,116	4,662	18,794

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Sikkim, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	98.3	97.8	98.0	98.0
Pressure cooker	98.5	96.3	97.0	97.2
Chair	98.5	97.8	98.0	98.0
Cot or bed	99.1	98.6	98.8	98.7
Table	98.7	97.2	97.7	97.8
Electric fan	37.7	21.5	26.9	27.7
Radio or transistor	4.3	8.1	6.9	7.5
Television (black and white)	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Television (colour)	92.1	87.2	88.8	90.1
Any television	92.9	88.0	89.6	90.9
Sewing machine	4.8	2.6	3.3	3.4
Mobile telephone	98.2	94.3	95.6	96.0
Landline telephone	3.0	0.7	1.4	1.5
Internet	14.8	3.8	7.4	7.4
Computer	26.2	8.3	14.2	14.1
Refrigerator	36.7	15.1	22.3	22.6
Air conditioner/cooler	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Washing machine	18.9	4.7	9.4	9.6
Watch or clock	82.9	83.6	83.4	84.1
Water pump	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Thresher	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tractor	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
None of the above	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
Motorcycle or scooter	3.8	2.3	2.8	2.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Car	17.1	11.1	13.1	14.0
None of the above	79.3	86.3	84.0	83.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	82.4	34.7	50.5	48.0
Agricultural land	17.6	65.3	49.5	52.0
Irrigated land only	6.1	22.1	16.8	18.6
Non-irrigated land only	4.3	19.3	14.3	14.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	5.7	22.2	16.7	17.5
Irrigation not determined	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	46.9	77.7	67.5	69.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	7.4	80.1	56.0	60.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	89.9	91.4	90.9	91.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	32.6	29.2	30.3	31.0
Percentage having a BPL card	13.5	43.1	33.3	35.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number	1,546	3,116	4,662	18,794

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.9	99.2	99.1	98.9	99.9	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.3
6-13 (Elementary)	99.0	98.0	98.2	97.9	98.7	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
11-13 (Upper primary)	99.1	96.2	97.0	96.2	97.2	96.9	97.7	96.7	96.9
14-15 (Secondary)	95.5	95.4	95.4	92.6	95.5	94.7	94.0	95.4	95.1
16-17 (Higher secondary)	86.2	84.5	85.0	81.7	85.1	84.2	83.9	84.8	84.6
11-14 years	98.8	97.8	98.1	96.9	98.1	97.8	97.8	98.0	97.9
15-17 years	91.9	90.3	90.7	89.3	91.7	91.0	90.6	91.0	90.9
6-14 years	98.9	97.9	98.2	97.3	98.4	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
6-17 years	96.3	95.2	95.5	94.2	95.9	95.4	95.3	95.5	95.5
Religion									
Hindu	96.0	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.3	95.3	95.7	95.3	95.4
Christian	(96.3)	98.0	97.6	(94.1)	94.8	94.6	95.2	96.4	96.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.4	94.1	95.0	93.1	97.1	96.3	95.8	95.6	95.7
Other	*	*	(91.5)	*	*	*	(84.5)	*	88.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(98.8)	95.2	96.2	*	98.9	99.1	(99.4)	97.1	97.7
Scheduled tribe	98.2	94.0	94.8	92.2	96.9	95.9	95.1	95.4	95.3
Other backward class	96.3	96.0	96.1	95.1	94.2	94.4	95.8	95.1	95.3
Other	94.6	96.5	95.7	94.4	95.5	95.0	94.5	96.0	95.4

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	89.5	7.9	0.6	2.1	100.0	1.2	980
5-9 years	85.4	5.3	3.5	5.7	100.0	4.3	1,444
10-14 years	77.1	5.6	5.0	12.3	100.0	8.4	1,906
15-17 years	71.2	7.6	7.8	13.4	100.0	11.7	1,069
Residence							
Urban	77.9	6.5	4.5	11.1	100.0	6.2	1,529
Rural	81.4	6.3	4.3	8.0	100.0	6.9	3,868
Sex							
Male	81.9	6.7	4.4	7.0	100.0	6.8	2,781
Female	78.8	5.9	4.3	10.9	100.0	6.6	2,617
Total age < 15 years	82.7	6.0	3.5	7.8	100.0	5.4	4,329
Total age < 18 years	80.4	6.3	4.4	8.9	100.0	6.7	5,398

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2 years	87.0	11.9	98.9	415
2-4 years	96.3	1.9	98.2	565
Sex				
Male	92.8	5.2	98.1	537
Female	91.8	7.3	99.0	443
Residence				
Urban	90.5	8.2	98.6	326
Rural	93.3	5.1	98.4	654
Total	92.4	6.1	98.5	980

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
East District	90.0	7.8	97.8	525
North District	88.1	11.9	100.0	53
South District	98.8	1.2	100.0	204
West District	93.2	5.3	98.5	198
Sikkim	92.4	6.1	98.5	980

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.8	14.6	837	853	117	117
20-24	16.0	12.0	845	842	96	98
25-29	19.3	16.6	1,019	1,039	133	135
30-34	16.0	19.1	847	818	153	149
35-39	14.4	13.8	764	753	111	115
40-44	9.8	13.8	520	514	111	109
45-49	8.7	10.2	460	474	82	78
Residence						
Urban	32.7	43.3	1,730	1,369	348	274
Rural	67.3	56.7	3,563	3,924	455	527
Schooling						
No schooling	12.1	6.0	639	647	48	49
<5 years complete	8.8	10.6	464	521	85	90
5-9 years complete	38.5	38.3	2,036	2,050	308	307
10-11 years complete	16.9	16.6	893	891	134	142
12 or more years complete	23.8	28.5	1,261	1,184	229	213
Literacy						
Literate ¹	86.6	91.5	4,583	4,560	735	727
Not literate	13.4	8.1	710	733	65	70
Not measured	0.0	0.4	nc	nc	4	4
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	26.1	38.5	1,381	1,267	309	273
Watches television at least once a week	92.5	87.0	4,897	4,859	699	703
Listens to the radio at least once a week	10.4	21.9	549	542	176	156
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	21.2	26.9	1,120	984	216	187
Not regularly exposed to any media	6.0	9.5	315	358	76	70
Marital status						
Never married	33.3	37.9	1,763	1,772	304	306
Currently married	63.0	60.3	3,336	3,343	484	477
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	1
Widowed	2.2	0.6	115	108	5	7
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.5	1.3	78	70	10	10
Religion						
Hindu	58.4	54.3	3,093	2,837	436	383
Christian	9.4	6.3	496	461	51	45
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.2	37.8	1,651	1,951	304	362
Other	1.0	1.6	53	44	13	11

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents – *Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	5.8	5.7	306	269	46	40
Scheduled tribe	37.5	43.7	1,984	2,382	351	423
Other backward class	30.5	28.6	1,612	1,427	230	195
Other	26.1	22.0	1,384	1,207	177	143
Don't know	0.1	0.0	7	8	nc	nc
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	5,293	5,293	803	801
Age 50-54	na	8.6	na	na	76	78
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	879	879
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	23.9	77.8	219	236	625	624
In agricultural occupation	6.3	23.6	58	66	189	219
In non-agricultural occupation	15.9	49.8	145	155	400	376
Don't know	1.7	4.4	15	15	36	29
Not employed	76.1	22.2	696	695	178	177
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	915	931	803	801
Age 50-54	na	8.6	na	na	76	78
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	879	879

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

¹Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, and NFHS-2 by residence, Sikkim

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
15-19	0.023	0.021	0.022	0.028	0.067	0.059	0.065
20-24	0.069	0.085	0.079	0.094	0.156	0.141	0.171
25-29	0.063	0.074	0.070	0.071	0.117	0.108	0.141
30-34	0.056	0.041	0.046	0.056	0.064	0.062	0.078
35-39	0.013	0.019	0.017	0.007	0.028	0.024	0.053
40-44	0.000	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.012	0.010	0.032
45-49	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.011)
TFR (15-49)	1.11	1.21	1.17	1.29	2.22	2.02	2.75
CBR	12.1	11.1	11.4	13.5	19.2	18.2	24.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure

* Rate not shown; Based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.11	2.5	2.1	0.82
Rural	1.21	3.1	2.7	0.91
Schooling				
No schooling	1.66	0.9	3.0	1.14
<5 years complete	1.66	3.8	3.0	1.37
5-9 years complete	1.44	2.6	2.4	1.10
10-11 years complete	1.15	2.8	1.8	0.89
12 or more years complete	0.98	4.0	1.6	0.80
Religion				
Hindu	1.13	2.9	2.5	0.87
Christian	1.25	2.6	2.4	0.95
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.18	2.9	2.6	0.84
Other	(2.03)	(2.0)	*	(1.71)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.21	3.2	2.8	0.71
Scheduled tribe	1.12	2.5	2.5	0.81
Other backward class	1.14	3.7	2.5	0.93
Other	1.30	2.5	2.5	0.96
Total	1.17	2.9	2.5	0.88

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for percentage of currently pregnant women.

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	156
16	0.9	0.0	0.9	164
17	2.3	1.3	3.7	161
18	2.3	0.5	2.8	196
19	5.6	0.9	6.6	160
Residence				
Urban	2.4	0.0	2.4	242
Rural	2.2	0.8	3.0	595
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	3.3	0.5	3.8	421
10-11 years complete	0.9	0.4	1.3	270
12 or more years complete	0.0	1.2	1.2	122
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	783
Currently married	(33.6)	(8.9)	(42.5)	53
Religion				
Hindu	2.2	0.4	2.6	499
Christian	3.3	0.0	3.3	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.0	1.0	3.1	247
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.6	0.0	1.6	57
Scheduled tribe	1.2	0.8	2.0	328
Other backward class	3.7	0.5	4.2	236
Other	2.3	0.5	2.7	216
Total	2.2	0.6	2.8	837

Note: Total includes women with no schooling or with <5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
20-29	60.7	32.9	4.9	1.6	100.0	407
30-39	32.9	36.8	17.8	12.6	100.0	191
Residence						
Urban	57.4	27.4	10.9	4.4	100.0	202
Rural	50.1	36.0	8.3	5.7	100.0	422
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	24.4	34.3	26.2	15.1	100.0	63
<5 years complete	44.1	32.1	8.2	15.6	100.0	57
5-9 years complete	51.0	34.6	9.8	4.6	100.0	275
10-11 years complete	56.8	37.0	4.3	1.8	100.0	92
12 or more years complete	68.7	27.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	137
Religion						
Hindu	49.6	36.3	9.7	4.4	100.0	353
Christian	69.6	20.7	6.3	3.4	100.0	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.6	31.1	9.1	7.1	100.0	194
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(32.9)	(32.8)	(24.4)	(9.9)	100.0	35
Scheduled tribe	55.8	28.2	10.3	5.7	100.0	217
Other backward class	58.3	30.4	6.9	4.4	100.0	186
Other	46.6	41.6	7.1	4.7	100.0	184
Total	52.4	33.2	9.1	5.2	100.0	624
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.5	27.6	15.9	17.0	100.0	423

Note: Total includes information on births to women with age 15-19 or age 40-49, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Background characteristics	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total		
Mother's current age									
20-29	6.1	11.2	17.4	12.8	10.6	41.9	100.0	246	51.7
30-39	3.5	2.9	11.1	7.5	22.2	52.8	100.0	202	63.4
Residence									
Urban	3.0	7.6	12.0	8.5	16.1	52.9	100.0	138	65.8
Rural	5.5	7.0	15.2	11.3	15.9	45.2	100.0	328	57.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.9	7.3	10.7	4.8	16.9	53.4	100.0	87	65.8
<5 years complete	8.6	12.9	16.3	15.9	13.8	32.5	100.0	62	47.4
5-9 years complete	5.0	6.6	15.1	11.1	17.5	44.7	100.0	215	57.6
10-11 years complete	0.0	7.4	15.9	10.3	14.2	52.2	100.0	51	65.0
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	(2.4)	(12.3)	(11.0)	(11.8)	(62.5)	100.0	51	-a
Religion									
Hindu	4.0	8.3	11.0	11.3	16.4	49.0	100.0	271	59.6
Christian	(2.7)	(7.1)	(20.4)	(15.9)	(15.5)	(38.4)	100.0	43	(50.2)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.1	5.6	19.6	8.1	15.6	45.0	100.0	142	57.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(8.2)	(4.0)	(0.6)	(18.3)	(36.3)	(32.6)	100.0	32	(53.5)
Scheduled tribe	5.5	5.7	15.0	10.9	16.0	46.8	100.0	165	58.4
Other backward class	4.9	8.6	15.1	11.8	13.8	45.8	100.0	119	57.7
Other	3.0	8.4	15.6	7.3	13.3	52.3	100.0	150	62.5
Birth order									
2-3	4.7	7.3	13.9	10.2	15.6	48.4	100.0	415	59.2
4-6	5.9	4.3	11.7	14.5	19.1	44.5	100.0	46	57.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.0	9.4	19.1	6.5	15.2	43.8	100.0	193	55.0
Female	3.9	5.6	10.8	13.2	16.4	50.0	100.0	274	60.1
Total	4.8	7.2	14.2	10.5	15.9	47.5	100.0	466	58.5

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women with age 15-19 or age 40-49, women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe and births of birth order 7 or more, which are not shown separately.

a = Omitted cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Sikkim, 2015-16

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	56.7	10.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.1	(0.0)	8.2
Want another later ³	8.3	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	3.6
Want another, undecided when	3.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.1
Undecided	19.9	40.1	6.5	3.0	3.3	0.5	(0.0)	17.4
Want no more	3.6	32.6	58.8	54.1	45.8	52.3	(52.8)	44.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	3.7	28.0	38.2	44.6	40.3	(39.3)	21.0
Declared infecund	8.3	2.2	4.6	3.8	6.4	4.8	(7.9)	4.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	249	1,070	1,211	512	204	60	31	3,336
MEN								
Want another soon ²	23.4	9.0	2.1	2.5	(0.0)	*	*	7.8
Want another later ³	3.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	3.5
Want another, undecided when	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	2.2
Undecided	22.9	49.4	12.1	14.1	(4.6)	*	*	26.1
Want no more	49.0	28.2	71.5	78.8	(75.7)	*	*	54.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.0	9.5	4.6	(15.4)	*	*	4.7
Declared infecund	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	(4.3)	*	*	1.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	81	158	152	51	23	4	15	484

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	0.0	22.6	72.5	*	*	26.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	2.3	30.0	85.2	89.6	86.6	56.1	(34.6)	22.7	(73.2)	*	*	40.5
35-49	(18.4)	62.1	89.6	93.5	91.9	84.6	(76.7)	38.2	84.7	(83.4)	(94.6)	74.9
Residence												
Urban	3.7	37.3	86.0	91.3	(88.1)	60.0	(38.7)	27.0	(84.0)	*	*	51.0
Rural	3.6	35.6	87.1	92.6	91.8	68.3	(61.5)	29.4	79.4	(83.2)	(91.3)	65.2
Schooling												
No schooling	*	48.2	88.8	88.1	93.0	82.2	*	*	*	*	*	(49.7)
<5 years complete	*	39.4	84.3	91.4	88.3	73.3	*	*	*	*	*	66.4
5-9 years complete	4.2	40.0	88.5	95.1	90.6	68.6	(51.8)	(20.1)	74.9	(91.7)	*	62.1
10-11 years complete	5.9	33.4	87.0	(88.1)	*	56.8	*	(31.0)	(87.7)	*	*	57.2
12 or more years complete	0.0	27.6	80.9	*	*	42.1	*	(40.9)	*	*	*	53.4
Religion												
Hindu	4.7	37.2	85.1	91.8	88.8	65.9	(52.7)	31.2	81.3	(83.0)	*	61.0
Christian	*	38.4	87.2	(90.9)	(91.3)	64.8	*	*	*	*	*	(68.2)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.5	34.5	90.0	95.2	95.8	65.8	(38.0)	25.3	77.4	*	(90.4)	56.5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(53.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(40.4)	85.8	(100.0)	*	70.6	*	*	*	*	*	(68.0)
Scheduled tribe	6.4	34.4	90.2	96.2	94.2	67.3	(60.8)	27.3	76.2	*	(85.4)	59.6
Other backward class	0.0	39.0	84.9	92.3	92.4	64.1	*	(25.8)	(92.8)	*	*	58.9
Other	3.5	34.7	84.8	85.5	84.1	64.2	*	(29.0)	(74.3)	*	*	56.9
Number of living sons²												
0	3.6	28.8	76.1	87.4	*	37.9	49.0	22.7	(72.7)	*	*	43.5
1	na	42.1	90.2	93.4	92.7	71.8	na	32.9	83.8	*	*	61.1
2	na	na	87.3	92.1	94.6	90.2	na	na	(81.1)	*	*	81.9
3	na	na	na	94.6	83.8	88.6	na	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	na	na	(97.2)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	3.6	36.3	86.8	92.3	91.0	65.6	49.0	28.2	81.0	83.4	(88.6)	59.3
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.4	58.4	95.8	98.0	97.4	81.3	(0.0)	36.4	91.3	98.4	98.1	70.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Sikkim, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
WOMEN									
0	18.3	10.3	10.0	13.0	13.3	26.4	(24.3)	14.0	1.7
1	26.4	27.5	2.8	1.9	2.7	0.0	(0.0)	17.0	25.0
2	51.1	61.4	83.7	70.9	62.3	56.2	(42.7)	63.7	63.7
3	2.9	0.7	2.9	10.4	9.4	11.5	(15.3)	3.6	7.1
4	1.0	0.1	0.6	3.6	12.3	5.5	(14.6)	1.6	1.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(3.1)	0.0	0.3
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,030	1,136	1,285	533	211	64	34	5,293	2,127
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	(2.1)	1.6	1.8
Number of all respondents	2,025	1,136	1,285	532	211	64	34	5,287	2,124
Currently married respondents	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	(2.0)	1.7	1.9
Number of currently married respondents	248	1,070	1,211	511	204	60	31	3,334	1,372
MEN									
0	11.9	12.8	15.2	12.1	(21.9)	*	*	13.4	1.1
1	18.2	14.7	2.1	3.6	(1.6)	*	*	12.4	12.4
2	66.5	68.0	75.4	42.4	(31.7)	*	*	65.1	69.5
3	2.4	2.1	5.7	27.8	(22.0)	*	*	5.5	11.7
4	0.0	1.4	1.5	14.1	(22.8)	*	*	2.7	3.6
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.5
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	384	163	158	51	25	6	16	803	760
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	(2.2)	*	*	1.7	2.1
Number of all respondents	380	161	158	51	25	6	16	798	752
Currently married respondents	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	(2.5)	*	*	1.8	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	81	156	152	51	23	4	15	482	416

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women/wife² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	9.1	7.2	58.2	56.6	836	8.9	2.2	72.7	65.9	114
20-29	7.7	4.0	69.9	66.4	1,863	5.2	2.5	71.2	68.5	229
30-39	6.0	3.2	70.5	68.1	1,609	7.7	4.3	72.9	71.7	264
40-49	4.5	2.6	74.9	73.7	979	10.1	4.5	74.3	72.7	190
Residence										
Urban	8.4	4.4	69.5	65.6	1,728	8.8	2.0	69.7	65.3	345
Rural	6.1	3.8	69.0	67.2	3,558	6.9	4.7	75.0	73.9	453
Schooling										
No schooling	4.9	2.1	73.0	71.7	638	(9.5)	(0.0)	(79.9)	(71.6)	48
<5 years complete	7.8	2.4	74.3	70.2	463	9.7	1.3	81.6	78.0	84
5-9 years complete	6.9	3.9	71.6	68.6	2,033	8.2	4.4	74.1	72.5	305
10-11 years complete	7.3	4.2	65.9	63.6	893	7.7	1.1	71.9	65.9	134
12 or more years complete	7.1	5.6	63.8	62.1	1,259	6.1	5.4	66.4	66.3	227
Marital status										
Never married	8.3	6.3	57.4	55.6	1,759	6.6	3.4	69.0	66.1	301
Currently married	6.1	2.7	75.0	72.1	3,334	8.4	3.5	75.4	73.2	482
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.4	6.3	76.1	75.2	194	*	*	*	*	15
Religion										
Hindu	6.8	4.5	69.3	67.1	3,089	8.6	3.6	73.2	70.1	436
Christian	7.4	3.7	69.4	67.1	495	(10.2)	(6.9)	(76.1)	(72.4)	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.9	3.2	68.4	65.2	1,651	5.9	3.1	71.1	69.5	298
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.4)	(85.4)	53	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	5.7	5.2	67.5	65.4	305	(9.0)	(4.4)	(82.5)	(79.8)	46
Scheduled tribe	7.1	2.9	71.2	67.9	1,981	7.0	3.3	73.4	71.1	345
Other backward class	7.7	5.3	70.0	67.5	1,610	7.6	2.8	69.4	66.0	230
Other	5.7	3.8	65.7	64.2	1,384	9.0	4.7	73.1	71.2	177
Total	6.8	4.0	69.2	66.7	5,287	7.7	3.5	72.7	70.2	798
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.5	5.9	72.4	66.6	2,124	17.1	4.2	80.3	73.4	752

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.2	99.9	94.7	99.2	98.6	100.0
Any modern method	98.2	99.9	94.7	99.2	98.6	100.0
Female sterilization	90.6	92.7	86.0	91.5	93.8	88.9
Male sterilization	89.1	91.5	84.0	90.5	92.9	87.6
IUD or PPIUD	87.6	93.1	76.5	54.8	58.4	49.3
Injectables	88.7	93.8	78.6	76.8	81.3	69.7
Pill	94.0	97.9	86.5	95.3	95.4	95.1
Condom/Nirodh	95.8	97.4	93.2	99.2	98.6	100.0
Female condom	21.2	17.3	28.7	68.8	73.0	63.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.2	8.5	5.2	12.3	14.6	9.6
Emergency contraception	48.6	47.4	50.5	47.9	54.2	39.4
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/Nirodh ¹	84.7	90.0	74.1	54.8	58.4	49.3
Any traditional method	24.7	27.6	18.9	44.9	48.9	40.5
Rhythm	8.5	9.3	6.9	24.2	24.0	25.0
Withdrawal	22.8	25.6	16.7	44.9	48.9	40.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.5	6.7	6.1	7.1	7.4	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,730	1,084	580	348	201	143
RURAL						
Any method	98.2	99.6	95.5	98.9	99.1	98.5
Any modern method	98.2	99.6	95.5	98.6	98.6	98.5
Female sterilization	92.5	95.5	86.6	87.3	90.4	82.4
Male sterilization	90.4	94.7	81.9	85.9	89.3	80.4
IUD or PPIUD	87.0	93.4	74.6	54.1	56.0	50.1
Injectables	85.2	91.6	73.3	71.1	72.7	68.6
Pill	93.8	97.5	86.9	86.5	88.1	84.9
Condom/Nirodh	94.1	95.9	91.3	96.6	96.3	97.6
Female condom	16.4	16.3	16.9	45.1	42.8	48.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.8	6.1	2.2	6.7	5.9	7.8
Emergency contraception	43.4	43.6	44.8	33.7	32.5	35.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/Nirodh ¹	83.2	89.8	71.1	53.0	54.6	50.1
Any traditional method	18.9	20.9	15.9	37.0	39.7	31.8
Rhythm	5.3	5.7	4.8	16.7	14.5	20.3
Withdrawal	18.4	20.3	15.5	35.8	37.8	31.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,563	2,252	1,183	455	283	161

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods – *Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.2	99.7	95.3	99.0	98.9	99.2
Any modern method	98.2	99.7	95.3	98.9	98.6	99.2
Female sterilization	91.9	94.6	86.4	89.1	91.9	85.5
Male sterilization	90.0	93.6	82.6	87.9	90.8	83.8
IUD or PPIUD	87.2	93.3	75.2	54.4	57.0	49.7
Injectables	86.4	92.3	75.1	73.6	76.3	69.1
Pill	93.9	97.6	86.8	90.3	91.1	89.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.7	96.4	91.9	97.7	97.3	98.7
Female condom	18.0	16.6	20.8	55.4	55.3	55.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	5.6	6.9	3.2	9.1	9.5	8.6
Emergency contraception	45.1	44.9	46.7	39.8	41.5	37.4
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	83.7	89.8	72.1	53.8	56.2	49.7
Any traditional method	20.8	23.1	16.9	40.4	43.5	35.9
Rhythm	6.3	6.9	5.5	19.9	18.4	22.5
Withdrawal	19.8	22.1	15.9	39.8	42.4	35.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,293	3,336	1,763	803	484	304

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Age																	
15-19	(21.3)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.7)	100.0	53
20-24	29.7	29.0	1.1	0.7	13.3	5.2	1.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	70.3	100.0	333
25-29	40.6	39.5	5.4	1.7	15.1	7.8	2.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	59.4	100.0	724
30-39	51.6	50.8	18.8	3.4	13.1	7.9	2.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	48.4	100.0	1,372
40-49	52.2	51.6	33.5	6.3	6.0	3.1	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	47.8	100.0	854
Residence																	
Urban	36.9	35.6	13.1	1.6	8.8	4.5	2.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	63.1	100.0	1,084
Rural	51.4	50.9	19.7	4.3	12.9	7.1	1.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	48.6	100.0	2,252
Schooling																	
No schooling	51.4	50.8	25.8	6.4	8.3	5.9	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	48.6	100.0	545
<5 years complete	59.3	58.7	22.3	5.0	18.3	8.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	40.7	100.0	400
5-9 years complete	47.6	47.1	16.5	3.2	13.4	6.8	1.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	52.4	100.0	1,410
10-11 years complete	46.4	44.8	17.0	2.0	9.9	6.6	1.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	53.6	100.0	457
12 or more years complete	30.2	29.0	8.9	1.0	6.2	3.4	2.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	69.8	100.0	525
Religion																	
Hindu	46.1	45.3	17.4	4.0	10.7	6.0	1.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	53.9	100.0	1,970
Christian	45.8	45.5	17.5	3.2	13.8	7.6	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	54.2	100.0	318
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.1	48.2	18.3	2.5	12.9	6.5	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	50.9	100.0	1,005
Other	(23.3)	(23.3)	(6.7)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.7)	100.0	43
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	56.4	55.2	20.6	6.7	12.8	6.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	43.6	100.0	180
Scheduled tribe	49.9	48.9	19.0	2.9	11.7	7.9	2.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	50.1	100.0	1,189
Other backward class	48.7	48.4	17.7	2.8	14.2	5.6	1.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	51.3	100.0	1,040
Other	38.5	37.5	15.1	4.2	8.2	4.8	1.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	61.5	100.0	921

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
No children	10.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	89.2	100.0	342
1 child	38.1	37.0	2.9	1.0	14.3	8.0	2.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	61.9	100.0	1,027
1 son	38.0	37.1	3.5	1.4	13.2	8.5	2.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	62.0	100.0	629
No sons	38.4	36.8	1.8	0.3	15.9	7.2	2.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	61.6	100.0	398
2 children	55.2	54.5	24.0	5.0	12.6	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	44.8	100.0	1,167
1 or more sons	57.7	57.2	26.2	5.9	12.6	6.8	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	42.3	100.0	956
No sons	43.9	42.2	14.1	1.2	12.8	6.3	1.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	56.1	100.0	210
3 children	60.2	59.8	33.7	4.9	10.7	6.6	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	39.8	100.0	506
1 or more sons	62.0	61.8	34.7	5.0	10.6	7.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	38.0	100.0	447
No sons	46.6	44.9	26.6	4.0	11.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	53.4	100.0	60
4+ children	61.3	60.9	36.1	7.2	10.2	5.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	38.7	100.0	294
1 or more sons	61.5	61.1	36.8	7.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	38.5	100.0	272
Total	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	11.5	6.3	1.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	53.3	100.0	3,336
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	57.6	48.7	21.2	4.5	12.8	3.0	2.9	4.1	na	0.0	9.0	5.8	3.1	0.0	42.4	100.0	1,374

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe and women with 4 or more children but no sons, who are not shown separately

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
East District	32.1	32.1	12.7	0.8	18.6	0.0	1,659
North District	50.2	50.1	16.1	2.7	31.3	0.1	173
South District	59.2	57.3	24.1	7.8	25.4	1.9	790
West District	65.8	64.3	22.1	4.9	37.3	1.5	715
Sikkim	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	24.9	0.8	3,336

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy(%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.0	2,702	*	*	*	100.0	nc
30-39	1.5	1,611	*	*	*	100.0	24
40-49	4.6	980	(43.1)	(56.9)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Residence							
Urban	1.6	1,730	*	*	*	100.0	28
Rural	1.2	3,563	(66.4)	(33.6)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Schooling							
No schooling	2.5	639	*	*	*	100.0	16
<5 years complete	2.0	464	*	*	*	100.0	9
5-9 years complete	1.0	2,036	*	*	*	100.0	21
10-11 years complete	1.7	893	*	*	*	100.0	15
12 or more years complete	0.7	1,261	*	*	*	100.0	8
Religion							
Hindu	1.4	3,093	(52.8)	(47.2)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Christian	1.4	496	*	*	*	100.0	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.8	1,651	*	*	*	100.0	13
Other	(10.5)	53	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	0.0	306	*	*	*	100.0	nc
Scheduled tribe	0.7	1,984	*	*	*	100.0	14
Other backward class	1.0	1,612	*	*	*	100.0	16
Other	2.9	1,384	(45.1)	(54.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Total	1.3	5,293	55.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	69

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men	
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal				Other
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	21.6	21.2	3.0	3.8	6.5	2.7	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	78.4	100.0	484
Wife	24.9	24.4	3.5	4.4	7.2	3.2	1.2	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	75.1	100.0	413
Other	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	100.0	71
Not currently married	(75.4)	(75.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	100.0	44
Age																
20-24	(47.3)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.7)	100.0	29
25-29	19.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	100.0	84
30-34	26.5	25.7	0.3	2.4	9.9	1.6	0.8	10.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	73.5	100.0	130
35-39	23.4	23.4	3.1	2.8	10.4	2.3	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.6	100.0	100
40-44	24.8	23.8	5.2	5.7	1.9	3.2	2.5	5.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	75.2	100.0	104
45-49	28.8	28.8	7.4	9.0	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	100.0	76
Residence																
Urban	20.0	20.0	3.8	2.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	223
Rural	30.5	29.8	2.0	4.6	8.2	3.8	1.6	9.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	69.5	100.0	306
Schooling																
No schooling	(25.4)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(74.6)	100.0	31
<5 years complete	15.8	15.8	1.5	2.2	5.6	3.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.2	100.0	68
5-9 years complete	22.9	22.4	3.6	4.0	6.8	1.7	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	77.1	100.0	219
10-11 years complete	33.5	33.5	3.5	5.5	6.6	5.7	3.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	100.0	83
12 or more years complete	32.4	32.4	2.1	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	100.0	127
Marital status																
Never married	(75.4)	(75.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	100.0	44
Currently married	21.6	21.2	3.0	3.8	6.5	2.7	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	78.4	100.0	484

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse – *Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Religion																
Hindu	22.4	22.4	2.4	4.1	4.3	2.6	0.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.6	100.0	281
Christian	(23.5)	(23.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.5)	100.0	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.0	31.5	2.5	3.5	8.9	2.3	1.3	13.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	68.0	100.0	201
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(18.7)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(3.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.3)	100.0	34
Scheduled tribe	30.0	29.0	2.1	3.3	7.4	1.6	1.2	13.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	222
Other backward class	26.6	26.6	3.8	3.6	7.9	3.1	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	100.0	149
Other	20.4	20.4	3.4	3.6	1.7	2.8	0.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	100.0	123
Total age 15-49	26.1	25.7	2.7	3.5	5.9	2.5	0.9	10.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	73.9	100.0	528
Age 50-54	13.7	13.7	4.5	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	100.0	73
Total age 15-54	24.6	24.2	3.0	3.5	5.4	2.4	0.8	9.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	75.4	100.0	601

Note: Total includes men age 15-19 and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	86.7	*	26.3	(71.1)	*	22.2	55.3
Government/municipal hospital	78.3	*	19.8	(64.4)	*	20.2	48.4
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.0	*	1.7	(2.9)	*	0.5	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.6	*	0.0	(3.8)	*	0.0	1.8
PHC/Additional PHC	3.2	*	1.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	1.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.5	0.2
Camp	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	*	3.8	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.9
Private health sector	13.3	*	73.2	(28.9)	*	68.0	43.1
Private hospital	9.6	*	7.5	(22.0)	*	7.1	12.3
Private doctor/clinic	2.3	*	2.9	(1.9)	*	2.2	5.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	4.5	(1.9)	*	2.1	1.9
Traditional healer	0.0	*	1.6	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	56.6	(3.1)	*	56.5	22.7
Other private health sector	1.3	*	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.5
Other source	0.0	*	0.5	(0.0)	*	9.9	1.6
Shop	0.0	*	0.5	(0.0)	*	9.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	147	18	95	49	24	60	393

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods – *Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	95.1	99.0	63.1	90.8	(69.6)	53.1	81.7
Government/municipal hospital	83.6	73.4	15.5	40.0	(48.0)	20.4	52.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	1.1	20.4	14.6	(2.7)	13.7	9.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.5)	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.5	3.5	2.6	10.9	(2.6)	3.4	4.3
PHC/Additional PHC	6.9	17.4	11.9	22.8	(10.8)	2.7	10.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.5	(0.0)	11.8	3.6
Private health sector	4.9	1.0	33.4	9.2	(30.4)	38.7	16.6
Private hospital	4.1	1.0	0.6	7.3	(12.1)	1.1	3.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	(15.4)	1.4	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	(0.0)	36.2	11.2
Other private health sector	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	(0.0)	8.2	1.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	(0.0)	8.2	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	457	97	290	160	40	116	1,160

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods – *Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	93.0	95.1	54.1	86.2	48.3	42.5	75.0
Government/municipal hospital	82.3	72.1	16.6	45.7	31.0	20.3	51.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	0.9	15.8	11.8	5.5	9.2	7.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.5	2.9	2.0	9.3	1.7	2.3	3.6
PHC/Additional PHC	6.0	15.8	9.2	17.4	6.8	1.8	8.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Camp	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.2	0.0	7.8	2.9
Private health sector	7.0	4.9	43.2	13.8	51.7	48.7	23.3
Private hospital	5.5	4.9	2.3	10.7	18.9	3.1	5.6
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	29.4	1.7	2.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.8
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.7	0.0	43.2	14.1
Other private health sector	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	604	115	385	209	63	176	1,553

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, Sikkim, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Female sterilization ¹	47.0	26.1	52.1	77
Pill	54.2	41.1	73.5	193
IUD or PPIUD	74.9	58.0	77.5	85
Total	57.6	41.9	69.8	354

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Sikkim, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	0.0	5.0	0.7	10.6	0.0	1.6	2.8	20.6	0.0	273
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	(0.0)	(13.9)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(1.0)	(6.3)	(31.6)	(3.3)	146
All modern spacing methods ⁶	0.0	6.5	2.1	7.9	0.6	1.8	2.9	21.9	0.8	581
All spacing methods ⁷	0.0	6.5	2.7	7.7	0.8	1.7	2.8	22.2	1.0	603
All methods	0.0	5.6	2.3	6.8	0.7	1.5	2.4	19.4	1.1	693

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD or PPIUD, rhythm and "other" methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁷Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	31.5	11.9	40.2	51.0	0.9	7.8	100.0	117
20-24	34.1	15.2	37.2	53.8	1.2	7.8	100.0	96
25-29	34.4	18.6	40.3	52.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	133
30-34	34.8	18.7	41.2	53.2	0.9	4.7	100.0	153
35-39	35.7	15.6	46.8	49.5	1.0	2.7	100.0	111
40-44	42.4	19.6	31.0	57.9	0.0	11.1	100.0	111
45-49	33.1	11.5	34.2	51.2	0.0	14.6	100.0	82
Residence								
Urban	32.0	18.6	38.4	54.9	0.4	6.3	100.0	348
Rural	37.6	14.5	39.6	51.0	0.7	8.6	100.0	455
Schooling								
No schooling	(24.2)	(13.1)	(10.1)	(55.9)	(0.0)	(33.9)	100.0	48
<5 years complete	35.1	11.0	35.9	51.9	1.4	10.9	100.0	85
5-9 years complete	38.9	18.8	41.5	53.1	0.4	5.1	100.0	308
10-11 years complete	26.0	11.6	39.1	52.7	1.1	7.0	100.0	134
12 or more years complete	37.9	18.2	43.2	52.0	0.5	4.4	100.0	229
Religion								
Hindu	36.3	18.4	36.0	57.3	0.8	5.9	100.0	436
Christian	(45.7)	(21.1)	(50.1)	(45.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	100.0	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.5	13.1	42.9	46.8	0.4	9.9	100.0	304
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(34.9)	(8.7)	(26.3)	(71.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	46
Scheduled tribe	32.3	14.8	42.5	48.2	0.3	9.0	100.0	351
Other backward class	40.4	21.1	40.6	51.8	1.6	6.0	100.0	230
Other	34.3	14.9	33.6	58.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	177
Total age 15-49	35.2	16.3	39.1	52.7	0.6	7.6	100.0	803
Age 50-54	27.9	14.3	45.4	43.1	0.0	11.5	100.0	76
Total age 15-54	34.5	16.1	39.6	51.9	0.5	7.9	100.0	879

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	(35.1)	(4.6)	(39.7)	(16.4)	(4.9)	(21.3)	(51.5)	(9.5)	(61.0)	(34.9)	(34.9)	53
20-24	27.8	9.9	37.8	16.5	13.1	29.7	44.4	23.0	67.4	44.0	43.1	333
25-29	13.5	12.0	25.5	14.9	25.7	40.6	28.4	37.7	66.1	61.4	59.8	724
30-34	7.1	14.7	21.7	11.4	37.8	49.2	18.5	52.4	70.9	69.3	67.5	713
35-39	3.9	16.0	19.9	4.0	50.3	54.3	7.9	66.3	74.2	73.2	72.7	660
40-44	1.5	11.8	13.3	1.5	54.6	56.0	3.0	66.4	69.3	80.8	80.2	461
45-49	1.0	10.4	11.4	0.2	47.4	47.6	1.2	57.8	59.0	80.8	79.7	393
Residence												
Urban	9.8	14.6	24.5	7.9	29.0	36.9	17.7	43.6	61.3	60.1	58.1	1,084
Rural	8.4	11.9	20.3	8.9	42.5	51.4	17.3	54.5	71.8	71.7	70.9	2,252
Schooling												
No schooling	3.9	12.4	16.3	2.1	49.3	51.4	6.0	61.8	67.7	75.9	75.0	545
<5 years complete	4.5	10.7	15.2	9.4	49.8	59.3	14.0	60.5	74.5	79.6	78.8	400
5-9 years complete	8.3	14.9	23.2	9.0	38.5	47.6	17.4	53.4	70.8	67.2	66.5	1,410
10-11 years complete	10.1	11.0	21.2	11.9	34.5	46.4	22.1	45.5	67.6	68.7	66.3	457
12 or more years complete	17.7	10.8	28.5	10.6	19.6	30.2	28.3	30.4	58.7	51.4	49.4	525
Religion												
Hindu	8.5	12.4	20.8	8.4	37.7	46.1	16.9	50.0	66.9	68.9	67.7	1,970
Christian	9.3	13.0	22.3	6.9	38.9	45.8	16.2	51.9	68.1	67.3	66.8	318
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.2	13.4	22.6	9.7	39.4	49.1	18.9	52.9	71.7	68.5	67.2	1,005
Other	(16.7)	(18.3)	(35.0)	(2.4)	(20.9)	(23.3)	(19.1)	(39.1)	(58.2)	(39.9)	(39.9)	43

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women – *Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	8.1	12.8	20.8	7.9	48.5	56.4	16.0	61.2	77.2	73.0	71.5	180
Scheduled tribe	9.1	13.3	22.4	8.9	41.0	49.9	18.0	54.3	72.3	69.1	67.7	1,189
Other backward class	9.1	11.3	20.4	10.1	38.6	48.7	19.2	49.9	69.1	70.5	70.0	1,040
Other	8.5	13.9	22.3	6.6	32.0	38.5	15.0	45.8	60.8	63.3	61.6	921
Total	8.9	12.8	21.7	8.6	38.1	46.7	17.5	50.9	68.4	68.3	67.1	3,336

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, Calverton, Maryland, USA, ICF International. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and other modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
East District	26.1	10.4	15.7	1,659
North District	19.6	8.3	11.3	173
South District	19.1	8.3	10.8	790
West District	14.9	6.1	8.7	715
Sikkim	21.7	8.9	12.8	3,336
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.4	5.8	14.6	1,374

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, Calverton, Maryland, USA, ICF International. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
20-29	93.6	1.0	4.7	0.7	100.0	596
30-39	92.5	1.5	5.0	1.0	100.0	308
40-49	(94.4)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Residence						
Urban	91.2	0.0	8.0	0.8	100.0	328
Rural	94.4	1.7	3.1	0.8	100.0	618
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	110
<5 years complete	91.7	3.6	1.2	3.5	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	93.9	1.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	428
10-11 years complete	91.4	0.8	5.9	1.9	100.0	128
12 or more years complete	91.9	0.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	187
Religion						
Hindu	93.3	0.7	5.2	0.8	100.0	529
Christian	90.8	3.2	3.8	2.2	100.0	102
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.0	1.3	3.5	0.2	100.0	294
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Scheduled tribe	93.2	1.7	4.2	0.9	100.0	326
Other backward class	92.1	1.3	5.6	1.0	100.0	300
Other	94.5	0.4	4.6	0.4	100.0	267
Total	93.3	1.1	4.8	0.8	100.0	947

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women with age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Sikkim, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	93.6	837	a	a	a
20-24	3.5	14.9	26.1	na	na	59.1	845	a	a	a
25-29	7.0	22.9	37.6	43.8	61.6	27.1	1,019	22.2	22.5	22.4
30-34	6.0	27.9	43.0	49.1	69.0	12.7	847	21.1	21.4	21.2
35-39	9.2	30.7	46.3	52.9	74.2	7.7	764	20.6	21.2	20.8
40-44	10.3	31.3	47.8	56.7	77.5	4.0	520	20.2	20.7	20.4
45-49	6.7	24.1	38.3	48.1	74.2	3.6	460	21.3	22.2	21.6
20-49	6.9	24.8	39.2	na	na	22.0	4,456	a	a	a
25-49	7.7	27.1	42.3	49.4	69.9	13.3	3,610	21.1	21.6	21.3
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.7	117	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.7	8.0	na	na	87.2	96	a	a	a
25-29	1.1	3.6	6.8	10.7	34.0	47.2	133	a	a	23.9
30-34	1.1	7.8	15.8	21.4	49.8	16.4	153	25.0	25.8	24.0
35-39	1.0	6.3	17.6	22.0	55.0	6.3	111	24.3	24.9	24.7
40-44	1.2	5.6	19.0	30.4	51.0	8.4	111	24.8	24.9	23.9
45-49	0.0	1.2	8.2	11.4	51.1	2.3	82	24.9	25.3	23.7
20-49	0.8	4.9	12.9	na	na	27.7	686	a	a	a
25-49	1.0	5.2	13.7	19.4	47.6	18.0	590	a	a	24.0

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by residence and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, Sikkim, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	(11.0)	*	*	(5.3)	*
5-9	(15.5)	(3.7)	(19.3)	(6.3)	(25.4)
10-14	(15.3)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(3.4)	(18.6)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.8	9.9	29.6	0.0	29.6
RURAL					
0-4	25.5	12.2	37.7	1.6	39.2
5-9	15.0	3.6	18.6	3.4	21.9
10-14	4.7	7.0	11.6	6.1	17.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.3	15.1	34.4	7.8	41.9
TOTAL					
0-4	20.8	8.7	29.5	2.8	32.2
5-9	15.1	3.7	18.8	4.2	22.9
10-14	7.4	5.2	12.6	5.4	17.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	26.3	17.6	43.9	28.4	71.0

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under- five mortality y (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	(11.0)	*	*	(5.3)	*
Rural	25.5	12.2	37.7	1.6	9.2
Schooling					
< 10 years complete	20.4	10.9	31.3	2.0	3.2
10 or more years complete	(22.8)	(5.4)	(28.3)	(6.1)	4.2)
Religion					
Hindu	19.2	7.0	26.1	2.8	8.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(18.1)	(12.5)	(30.5)	(3.7)	4.2)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	(32.8)	(11.3)	(44.1)	(6.7)	0.5)
Other backward class	(20.3)	(12.6)	(32.9)	(1.7)	4.6)
Other	(7.8)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	7.8)
Child's sex					
Male	26.7	5.6	32.3	1.3	3.5
Female	(13.5)	(12.5)	(26.0)	(4.4)	0.3)
Birth order					
1	18.9	5.7	24.7	3.2	7.8
2-3	(23.5)	(10.5)	(34.0)	(1.6)	5.5)
Total	20.8	8.7	29.5	2.8	2.2

Note: Total includes children whose mothers have no schooling, Christian children, children belonging to scheduled caste, and children whose birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Sikkim, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	34.4	1.0	45.7
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	49.1	0.7	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.2	*	0.1
Mother's age >34	4.2	(0.6)	21.7
Birth interval <24 months	4.5	(0.6)	6.2
Birth order >3	3.3	(1.1)	3.8
Subtotal	14.3	0.8	31.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.2	*	12.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	*	0.5
Subtotal	2.3	*	13.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	16.5	0.9	45.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	994	na	3,336

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes sterilized women

³ Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth								
<20	69.1	22.6	0.0	1.5	6.8	100.0	78	91.7
20-34	71.2	23.2	0.1	1.1	4.5	100.0	766	94.4
35-49	67.8	17.1	0.0	4.1	11.0	100.0	53	84.9
Birth order								
1	72.7	21.8	0.0	0.8	4.7	100.0	459	94.6
2-3	71.2	21.8	0.0	2.2	4.8	100.0	390	93.0
4+	50.0	38.9	0.6	0.0	10.5	100.0	49	88.9
Residence								
Urban	77.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	301	94.5
Rural	67.6	25.5	0.1	2.0	4.8	100.0	596	93.1
Schooling								
No schooling	62.8	27.7	0.3	2.4	6.9	100.0	107	90.4
<5 years complete	68.5	24.2	0.0	1.9	5.4	100.0	90	92.7
5-9 years complete	67.9	26.2	0.0	1.3	4.6	100.0	407	94.1
10-11 years complete	74.5	19.2	0.0	1.1	5.1	100.0	120	93.8
12 or more years complete	81.3	13.3	0.0	0.7	4.8	100.0	173	94.5
Religion								
Hindu	75.1	19.0	0.0	1.1	4.8	100.0	500	94.1
Christian	69.0	25.1	0.0	2.2	3.7	100.0	98	94.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.1	28.4	0.1	1.5	6.0	100.0	281	92.4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(62.2)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.3)	100.0	49	(95.7)
Scheduled tribe	68.8	25.3	0.1	0.9	4.9	100.0	309	94.1
Other backward class	74.7	22.9	0.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	282	97.6
Other	70.3	17.6	0.0	2.8	9.2	100.0	254	88.0
Total	70.8	22.8	0.0	1.3	5.1	100.0	897	93.6

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist;

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Sikkim, 2015-16

	Residence		Source of ANC			Total
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care						
Weighed	100.0	99.8	99.9	(100.0)	100.0	99.9
Blood pressure measured	99.1	99.6	99.3	(100.0)	100.0	99.4
Urine sample taken	98.1	99.4	98.7	(100.0)	100.0	99.0
Blood sample taken	98.1	98.7	98.3	(100.0)	99.0	98.5
Abdomen examined	94.6	96.2	96.7	(100.0)	86.1	95.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications						
Vaginal bleeding	81.1	81.6	83.1	(92.3)	65.3	81.4
Convulsions	69.5	73.3	70.3	(88.3)	76.8	72.1
Prolonged labour	83.9	85.1	85.1	(93.9)	78.0	84.7
Severe abdominal pain	85.6	84.4	85.4	(93.9)	76.9	84.8
High blood pressure	86.7	85.7	85.4	(95.7)	86.0	86.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	87.2	91.3	88.6	(96.6)	96.4	89.9
Number of women	285	567	707	58	98	852

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	62.4	74.6	95.4	98.2	97.8	48.3	31.9	6.6	78
20-34	76.2	76.6	95.8	97.1	97.2	53.0	39.2	8.8	766
35-49	70.7	72.5	97.7	97.7	94.4	56.7	46.6	11.0	53
Birth order									
1	72.3	77.8	96.5	97.4	95.9	56.6	42.1	9.4	459
2-3	78.6	75.3	95.7	96.9	98.9	49.5	36.7	7.8	390
4+	65.4	68.1	90.8	97.7	93.7	44.0	28.7	9.3	49
Residence									
Urban	75.6	77.2	98.1	98.5	95.6	48.7	36.7	8.8	301
Rural	74.2	75.7	94.7	96.6	97.9	54.9	40.2	8.7	596
Schooling									
No schooling	70.1	70.5	92.2	95.5	93.2	41.6	26.3	8.2	107
<5 years complete	72.0	73.0	93.2	94.6	97.5	53.4	34.9	4.9	90
5-9 years complete	77.8	78.3	96.9	98.4	97.8	51.3	40.5	8.6	407
10-11 years complete	71.1	75.0	94.1	95.1	96.9	53.8	39.9	11.4	120
12 or more years complete	74.0	77.5	98.3	98.3	97.9	62.3	45.1	9.5	173
Religion									
Hindu	73.4	76.6	94.1	95.9	98.2	47.9	34.0	8.6	500
Christian	80.6	80.3	98.4	99.6	98.9	66.4	53.3	6.6	98
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	75.3	74.3	97.8	98.5	95.7	57.7	44.3	9.9	281
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(74.3)	(83.2)	(98.6)	(99.0)	(98.0)	(47.5)	(35.8)	(20.7)	49
Scheduled tribe	77.4	76.0	97.3	98.5	96.0	58.0	46.3	10.0	309
Other backward class	75.1	79.8	96.3	98.1	98.0	46.8	32.4	9.6	282
Other	70.9	70.8	93.0	94.2	97.3	53.6	37.9	3.9	254
Total	74.7	76.2	95.9	97.2	97.1	52.8	39.0	8.7	897

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received an Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
East District	67.4	69.1	42.4	93.9	28.4	492	99.1	488
North District	73.7	80.9	70.4	96.8	50.4	47	100.0	47
South District	84.7	89.5	62.9	100.0	49.5	181	98.5	179
West District	84.9	81.2	66.8	96.7	54.9	177	99.4	171
Sikkim	74.7	76.2	52.8	95.9	39.0	897	99.1	884

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	(93.4)	(96.4)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(85.4)	40
20-34	94.6	95.1	98.0	97.0	93.9	367
35-49	(87.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26
Birth order						
1	93.1	94.9	97.8	96.6	92.5	219
2-3	95.5	96.3	97.9	97.4	94.4	192
4+	(90.7)	(95.0)	(95.0)	(95.0)	(94.5)	22
Residence						
Urban	92.6	100.0	98.9	95.4	87.3	83
Rural	94.4	94.4	97.5	97.3	94.9	349
Schooling						
No schooling	(86.7)	(91.8)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(94.2)	46
<5 years complete	95.4	99.7	99.7	100.0	95.5	52
5-9 years complete	94.7	98.1	98.4	96.6	93.9	212
10-11 years complete	93.0	87.7	92.3	92.5	93.1	52
12 or more years complete	96.4	92.8	100.0	100.0	90.5	70
Religion						
Hindu	93.1	95.8	98.5	96.3	93.6	233
Christian	98.0	98.0	96.4	96.4	93.8	59
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.8	93.9	96.9	98.0	93.0	137
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	94.5	95.6	97.5	97.6	93.5	157
Other backward class	93.5	94.3	96.1	94.6	92.1	150
Other ²	93.8	96.2	100.0	98.6	94.0	102
Total	94.0	95.5	97.7	96.9	93.5	432

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, scheduled caste women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

² Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	92.5	147	51.3	43.2	1.6	4.0	100.0	136
20-34	87.5	1,020	47.6	37.4	4.1	10.9	100.0	892
35-49	86.3	53	(48.1)	(33.6)	(9.4)	(8.9)	100.0	45
Residence								
Urban	90.0	402	52.5	32.6	6.0	9.0	100.0	361
Rural	87.0	817	45.8	40.7	3.0	10.4	100.0	712
Antenatal care visits²								
None	78.0	59	(46.5)	(34.7)	(7.8)	(11.1)	100.0	46
1-3	84.9	185	44.7	39.9	6.0	9.5	100.0	157
4+	89.8	836	48.4	37.2	3.8	10.7	100.0	751
Don't know	(92.5)	37	(54.1)	(44.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	35
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	81.5	130	50.7	44.9	1.2	3.2	100.0	106
<5 years complete	84.5	129	51.6	38.2	3.7	6.5	100.0	109
5-9 years complete	87.1	532	48.7	41.7	2.5	7.2	100.0	463
10-11 years complete	88.4	172	45.6	36.0	6.7	11.7	100.0	152
12 or more years complete	94.7	256	45.9	29.0	6.6	18.5	100.0	243
Religion								
Hindu	88.1	685	49.6	36.2	3.6	10.6	100.0	603
Christian	85.0	129	49.1	38.4	3.8	8.7	100.0	110
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.9	381	45.0	40.7	4.9	9.4	100.0	339
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	85.1	71	45.3	44.7	3.3	6.7	100.0	60
Scheduled tribe	88.5	417	50.2	36.0	4.3	9.5	100.0	369
Other backward class	86.5	394	43.9	38.1	5.2	12.8	100.0	341
Other	89.8	334	50.8	39.0	2.2	8.0	100.0	300

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done – *Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	90.2	664	47.2	36.5	4.8	11.5	100.0	599
1 child	87.7	394	48.4	37.9	3.8	9.9	100.0	346
0 sons	87.9	205	46.8	42.9	1.1	9.3	100.0	181
1 son	87.5	189	50.2	32.5	6.7	10.6	100.0	165
2 children	78.7	109	55.4	40.7	1.3	2.6	100.0	86
0 sons	82.5	50	(53.2)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(2.6)	100.0	41
1 or more sons	75.6	59	(57.5)	(37.5)	(2.4)	(2.6)	100.0	45
3 children	(80.7)	33	(47.6)	(52.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
1 or more sons	(79.1)	20	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total	88.0	1,219	48.1	38.0	4.0	9.9	100.0	1,073

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women having 3 children with no sons and women having 4 or more children with no sons or 1 or more sons, which are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received an Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	100.0	78	93.5	6.5	97.1	78
20-34	98.2	766	92.3	7.7	99.2	753
35-49	100.0	53	93.9	6.1	100.0	53
Birth order						
1	99.0	459	92.8	7.2	98.9	454
2-3	98.2	390	91.8	8.1	99.1	383
4+	96.4	49	94.6	5.4	100.0	47
Residence						
Urban	99.6	301	93.5	6.5	98.4	300
Rural	97.9	596	91.9	8.0	99.4	583
Schooling						
No schooling	98.8	107	91.2	8.6	100.0	106
<5 years complete	98.7	90	89.8	10.2	98.8	89
5-9 years complete	98.5	407	92.7	7.3	99.1	401
10-11 years complete	98.1	120	93.6	6.4	98.7	118
12 or more years complete	98.5	173	93.4	6.6	98.7	171
Religion						
Hindu	98.7	500	93.1	6.9	99.2	494
Christian	98.8	98	91.3	8.7	100.0	97
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.9	281	91.3	8.6	98.5	275
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	49	(90.2)	(9.8)	(100.0)	49
Scheduled tribe	98.3	309	92.4	7.5	99.5	304
Other backward class	97.3	282	93.2	6.8	99.3	274
Other	99.8	254	92.1	7.9	98.1	254
Total	98.5	897	92.5	7.5	99.1	884

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	95.3	94.4	94.7
Public sector	77.5	85.2	82.7
Private sector	17.8	9.2	12.0
At home	4.7	5.6	5.3
Own home	3.7	5.1	4.6
Parent's home	1.1	0.4	0.6
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	73.3	63.7	66.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	24.5	33.1	30.3
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.5	0.4
Friends/relatives	2.3	1.9	2.0
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
No one	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ²	97.7	96.8	97.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ²	2.4	2.4	2.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	28.8	17.1	20.9
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ³	7.2	4.9	5.6
Number of births	322	673	994
For home deliveries⁴			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	(53.6)	(64.6)
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	(96.4)	(97.5)
Either of the above	*	(96.4)	(97.5)
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	(84.9)	(89.6)
Number of births delivered at home	14	31	45
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Less than 4hours	72.7	68.3	69.8
4-23 hours	1.2	0.7	0.9
1-2 days	5.5	3.5	4.1
3-41 days	3.9	6.4	5.6
Don't know ¹	0.4	0.4	0.4
No postnatal check	16.4	20.7	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care – *Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled health personnel and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Doctor	71.0	57.6	62.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.6	19.5	17.2
Other	0.0	2.2	1.5
No postnatal check	16.4	20.7	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	301	596	897

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

² Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

³ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁴ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	93.4	3.0	96.4	97.9	88	73.9	68.2	78
20-34	93.4	3.0	96.4	97.9	88	73.9	68.2	78
35-49	81.9	12.8	94.7	97.0	851	81.7	75.3	766
	77.8	14.4	92.2	97.0	56	77.0	77.0	53
Residence								
Urban	77.5	17.8	95.3	97.7	322	83.6	79.3	301
Rural	85.2	9.2	94.4	96.8	673	79.3	72.5	596
Birth order								
1	81.2	15.7	96.9	98.1	528	85.9	79.6	459
2-3	85.9	8.4	94.3	97.8	415	76.7	71.2	390
4+	72.8	2.6	75.4	80.9	51	64.4	57.7	49
Antenatal care visits²								
None	(73.6)	(13.9)	(87.6)	(87.6)	45	(76.0)	(68.1)	45
1-3	87.3	7.1	94.4	96.8	146	83.4	74.7	146
4+	83.8	12.2	96.0	98.2	670	81.3	76.1	670
Don't know	(63.6)	(25.6)	(89.1)	(100.0)	36	(66.4)	(59.1)	36
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	80.3	6.2	86.5	89.7	122	75.9	73.9	107
<5 years complete	87.1	3.1	90.2	97.0	105	71.7	67.8	90
5-9 years complete	89.5	5.6	95.1	97.6	444	80.2	73.6	407
10-11 years complete	80.9	17.1	97.9	98.9	135	88.1	80.6	120
12 or more years complete	67.1	32.2	99.4	99.4	188	84.6	77.6	173
Religion								
Hindu	81.6	13.2	94.9	97.8	557	79.4	72.5	500
Christian	88.8	6.0	94.8	97.4	104	83.7	80.1	98
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.1	11.7	94.8	96.3	314	82.6	77.1	281
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	88.2	5.1	93.3	100.0	57	(80.6)	(68.8)	49
Scheduled tribe	85.7	8.8	94.5	95.6	343	84.5	79.4	309
Other backward class	88.4	7.0	95.4	97.7	308	76.7	69.2	282
Other	72.3	22.2	94.5	97.6	283	80.9	76.6	254
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	823	81.7	76.5	745
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119	93.9	85.8	108
Home	na	na	na	45.1	53	(33.9)	(19.2)	45
Total	82.7	12.0	94.7	97.1	994	80.7	74.8	897

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
East District	74.7	18.6	93.3	96.5	27.0	534	70.4	492
North District	91.8	3.1	94.9	97.3	17.1	54	86.3	47
South District	95.6	2.9	98.5	100.0	15.9	201	82.7	181
West District	88.6	6.0	94.6	95.7	10.9	205	75.6	177
Sikkim	82.7	12.0	94.7	97.1	20.9	994	74.8	897

¹Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	4,418	7,000	4,497	26.0	81
20-34	4,017	17,008	5,823	29.4	726
35-49	2,905	17,994	5,623	34.5	46
Birth order					
1	4,534	17,022	6,510	30.4	503
2-3	3,307	16,965	4,572	28.2	317
4+	(2,342)	(10,000)	(2,855)	(25.6)	33
Residence					
Urban	4,032	13,665	5,960	11.9	288
Rural	3,975	20,445	5,546	38.3	565
Schooling					
No schooling	2,512	7,630	2,819	23.1	94
<5 years complete	3,435	36,209	5,015	45.0	82
5-9 years complete	3,733	10,981	4,223	30.2	387
10-11 years complete	5,548	10,599	6,531	29.7	118
12 or more years complete	4,856	22,841	10,327	23.4	172
Religion					
Hindu	4,649	17,388	6,308	28.8	476
Christian	3,017	8,918	3,567	28.9	93
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3,229	18,753	5,485	31.0	267
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(3,721)	(4,897)	(3,847)	(30.8)	46
Scheduled tribe	4,365	20,210	6,482	31.7	295
Other backward class	4,053	12,347	4,724	30.4	269
Other	3,423	16,537	5,895	25.0	240
Total	3,993	16,877	5,689	29.4	852

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
East District	13.4	334	69.3	41.3	492	20.8	459
North District	16.8	37	70.3	40.6	47	43.6	46
South District	12.0	133	78.1	41.3	181	34.9	178
West District	19.0	120	67.7	57.3	177	43.1	170
Sikkim	14.4	624	70.8	44.4	897	29.4	852

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.7	9.9	0.0	2.5	2.7	0.0	83.1	100.0	14.1	83
20-34	1.5	10.7	0.0	3.2	3.5	0.7	80.5	100.0	15.3	764
35-49	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.8	100.0	7.2	51
Birth order										
1	1.9	10.3	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	83.3	100.0	14.2	459
2-3	1.3	10.3	0.0	3.7	3.8	0.9	79.9	100.0	15.3	390
4-5	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.9)	(3.2)	(77.1)	100.0	(13.8)	42
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	2.0	10.7	0.0	2.6	3.4	0.5	80.7	100.0	15.4	745
Private health facility ²	0.0	9.3	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	87.2	100.0	11.6	108
Home	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(4.8)	(3.4)	(79.5)	100.0	(12.3)	45
Residence										
Urban	2.0	7.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	89.2	100.0	10.0	301
Rural	1.5	11.5	0.0	4.2	4.4	0.8	77.5	100.0	17.2	596
Religion										
Hindu	2.1	10.9	0.0	2.5	3.1	0.1	81.3	100.0	15.5	500
Christian	1.2	11.3	0.0	7.3	4.2	0.0	76.0	100.0	19.8	98
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	8.2	0.0	2.5	3.3	1.6	83.3	100.0	11.8	281
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(1.9)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.5)	100.0	(17.5)	49
Scheduled tribe	1.5	11.0	0.0	2.7	4.5	0.4	79.8	100.0	15.3	309
Other backward class	3.2	9.4	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.0	81.4	100.0	15.0	282
Other	0.0	10.4	0.0	3.1	1.6	1.4	83.5	100.0	13.5	254
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.0	6.4	0.0	5.6	1.8	0.0	84.3	100.0	13.9	107
<5 years complete	0.5	14.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	1.7	78.4	100.0	15.6	90
5-9 years complete	1.6	11.0	0.0	1.9	4.0	0.9	80.6	100.0	14.5	407
10-11 years complete	2.4	8.8	0.0	5.0	2.4	0.0	81.4	100.0	16.2	120
12 or more years complete	1.5	9.6	0.0	3.3	2.1	0.0	83.4	100.0	14.5	173
Total	1.6	10.2	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.6	81.5	100.0	14.8	897

Note: Total includes information on births of birth order 6 or more, births to women belonging to "other" religions and births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Sikkim

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.7	98.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	73.8	90.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.5	86.3
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	36.8	42.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.2	87.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	98.4	92.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.1	89.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	74.3	51.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.6	51.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	41.4	22.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.0	42.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	97.5	50.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.3	90.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	74.1	57.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	76.6	56.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	39.9	24.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.0	48.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	97.8	55.7

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(97.8)	94.0	95.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(97.8)	83.6	89.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(73.2)	74.7	74.1
Convulsions	(69.1)	73.3	71.6
Prolonged labour	(69.7)	77.7	74.5
Severe abdominal pain	(72.8)	78.7	76.3
High blood pressure	(79.5)	78.8	79.1
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	(73.4)	69.8	71.3
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	(96.4)	93.6	94.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(94.8)	86.8	90.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(97.8)	89.4	92.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	(91.8)	74.4	81.4
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	46	68	113
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases			

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	79.6	93.3	88.5	80.6	98.0	98.0	95.7	92.0	91.0	98.0	94.7	87.5	91.6	81.5	2.0	75.6	107
Female	90.7	96.4	93.5	88.4	100.0	100.0	99.8	94.1	99.5	100.0	95.1	87.9	95.4	84.9	0.0	84.4	88
Birth order																	
1	87.0	96.6	91.6	80.8	100.0	100.0	98.6	93.2	96.9	100.0	96.2	87.9	95.6	82.7	0.0	77.4	102
2-3	82.8	93.4	93.4	91.6	97.4	97.4	97.4	94.8	93.3	97.4	95.6	89.6	94.5	86.7	2.6	83.6	82
Residence																	
Urban	(84.3)	(92.8)	(82.0)	(78.9)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(94.0)	(88.4)	(89.5)	(98.2)	(91.8)	(87.1)	(90.0)	(81.4)	(1.8)	(74.2)	60
Rural	84.7	95.5	94.6	86.4	99.2	99.2	99.1	95.0	97.2	99.2	96.2	87.9	94.8	83.7	0.8	82.0	136
Mother's schooling																	
5-9 years complete	87.1	96.6	96.6	87.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	96.9	98.7	100.0	98.4	91.2	94.4	84.8	0.0	83.4	93
12 or more years complete	(76.4)	(88.7)	(79.5)	(73.1)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(85.7)	(90.4)	(97.4)	(91.9)	(82.1)	(94.9)	(79.5)	(2.6)	(66.6)	42
Religion																	
Hindu	83.6	94.8	91.1	86.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	91.4	95.4	100.0	96.4	90.7	92.5	83.6	0.0	84.2	100
Christian	(84.4)	(100.0)	(94.7)	(82.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.7)	(100.0)	(95.7)	(91.9)	(100.0)	(91.9)	(0.0)	(77.4)	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.8	93.5	91.5	83.0	98.3	98.3	98.0	95.6	95.3	98.3	95.4	83.8	95.0	80.5	1.7	75.4	62

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled tribe	88.1	97.7	97.7	88.6	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.2	89.8	96.8	86.6	0.0	83.4	67
Other backward class	84.5	92.8	91.0	83.9	98.2	98.2	98.2	94.4	94.3	98.2	96.2	88.0	94.8	82.8	1.8	78.4	60
Other ⁴	82.0	94.7	83.3	81.8	98.1	98.1	93.8	85.4	91.1	98.1	87.5	84.4	90.7	83.3	1.9	78.3	58
Total	84.6	94.7	90.8	84.1	98.9	98.9	97.5	93.0	94.8	98.9	94.9	87.7	93.3	83.0	1.1	79.6	195
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	95.9	94.9	91.2	84.3	63.4	94.0	91.2	85.6	83.1	69.6	3.2	59.7	139

Note: Total includes information on children of birth order 4-5, children whose mothers have no schooling or have <5 years of schooling or 10-11 years of schooling, children belonging to "other" religions and scheduled caste children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

⁴ Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
East District	79.8	98.9	89.6	87.0	90.3	79.2	1.1	97	89.7	96
North District	89.9	100.0	98.0	89.9	100.0	89.9	0.0	14	96.3	14
South District	(90.0)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(92.3)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(0.0)	48	(100.0)	48
West District	(85.6)	(97.1)	(94.2)	(82.6)	(89.9)	(78.3)	(2.9)	37	(97.1)	36
Sikkim	84.1	98.9	93.0	87.7	93.3	83.0	1.1	195	94.1	193

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	0.0	5.4	100
6-11	0.0	4.1	116
12-23	0.8	5.2	195
24-35	0.0	4.3	198
36-47	0.8	4.0	170
48-59	0.0	0.6	186
Sex			
Male	0.5	4.2	534
Female	0.0	3.3	431
Residence			
Urban	0.4	4.2	319
Rural	0.2	3.6	646
Mother's schooling			
No schooling	0.3	5.2	119
<5 years complete	0.0	1.3	101
5-9 years complete	0.6	2.6	431
10-11 years complete	0.1	1.8	129
12 or more years complete	0.0	8.5	185
Religion			
Hindu	0.2	4.2	543
Christian	0.0	7.0	100
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.6	2.3	304
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	0.0	4.1	55
Scheduled tribe	0.6	3.4	327
Other backward class	0.4	3.0	299
Other	0.0	5.2	281
Total	0.3	3.8	965

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest-related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	3.1	100
6-11	1.0	116
12-23	1.0	195
24-35	3.3	198
36-47	0.6	170
48-59	2.1	186
Sex		
Male	2.9	534
Female	0.5	431
Residence		
Urban	0.3	319
Rural	2.6	646
Mother's schooling		
No schooling	2.5	119
<5 years complete	1.7	101
5-9 years complete	1.4	431
10-11 years complete	3.9	129
12 or more years complete	1.0	185
Religion		
Hindu	2.5	543
Christian	0.4	100
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.3	304
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	0.0	55
Scheduled tribe	1.6	327
Other backward class	3.0	299
Other	1.2	281
Total	1.8	965

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	97.4	837	*	19
20-24	97.0	845	96.3	227
25-34	97.4	1,866	96.9	545
35-49	96.3	1,744	96.0	106
Residence				
Urban	97.3	1,730	98.2	301
Rural	96.8	3,563	95.7	596
Schooling				
No schooling	92.5	639	94.6	107
<5 years complete	93.6	464	96.8	90
5-9 years complete	97.6	2,036	96.0	407
10-11 years complete	98.3	893	97.8	120
12 or more years complete	98.5	1,261	98.2	173
Religion				
Hindu	96.9	3,093	96.0	500
Christian	98.4	496	98.1	98
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.6	1,651	96.8	281
Other	(96.1)	53	*	18
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	99.0	306	(94.1)	49
Scheduled tribe	96.8	1,984	97.4	309
Other backward class	97.0	1,612	95.5	282
Other	96.7	1,384	97.2	254
Total	97.0	5,293	96.6	897

Note: Total includes women whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *Anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	39.5	38.2	23.1	31.6	216	na	na	32.8	216	78.9	71
12-23	55.7	55.7	38.4	48.5	195	na	na	47.9	195	77.6	94
24-35	59.2	58.7	39.8	54.0	198	na	na	58.0	198	77.1	115
36-47	51.9	50.7	33.4	44.9	170	44.1	170	44.3	170	70.7	75
48-59	49.3	49.3	32.1	44.4	186	43.2	186	43.6	186	77.7	81
60-71	44.6	43.7	31.5	38.4	205	40.7	205	na	na	na	na
0-35	51.1	50.5	33.4	44.3	609	na	na	45.8	609	77.8	279
36-71	48.4	47.7	32.3	42.4	561	42.6	561	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	46.7	45.9	29.1	39.4	617	41.2	284	40.7	534	78.7	217
Female	53.3	52.8	37.1	47.8	553	44.0	277	50.5	431	74.4	218
Residence											
Urban	25.1	25.1	16.3	21.5	380	19.4	180	23.0	319	75.3	73
Rural	61.6	60.7	40.9	53.9	790	53.5	381	56.0	646	76.8	362
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	51.6	50.6	38.1	45.8	146	49.4	84	50.6	119	74.1	60
<5 years complete	55.1	55.0	36.6	46.7	128	44.1	74	51.9	101	71.9	52
5-9 years complete	55.1	54.0	35.5	47.7	537	45.7	268	49.9	431	78.5	215
10-11 years complete	44.1	44.0	28.7	40.0	147	36.2	59	39.0	129	67.3	50
12 or more years complete	35.9	35.7	23.5	31.1	212	27.7	77	30.9	185	84.1	57

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services – *Continued*

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *Anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	49.6	49.2	34.1	44.3	665	41.5	319	45.9	543	83.2	249
Christian	48.7	47.0	34.0	35.1	119	45.2	60	35.8	100	(70.2)	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.0	51.2	31.6	45.6	364	44.8	175	47.8	304	67.9	145
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	52.5	52.5	37.2	40.8	61	(56.1)	27	38.0	55	*	21
Scheduled tribe	52.3	51.6	32.2	44.5	391	45.7	182	47.0	327	72.9	154
Other backward class	53.9	53.4	41.4	50.8	363	45.2	181	51.4	299	86.2	154
Other	42.9	41.9	24.5	35.4	351	35.1	168	38.0	281	68.1	107
Total	49.8	49.1	32.9	43.4	1,170	42.6	561	45.1	965	76.5	435

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *Anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	22.3	22.1	18.8	18.5	380	18.8	18.8	16.3	15.8	380
Rural	61.9	61.6	48.4	51.1	790	59.6	59.2	46.1	48.2	789
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.9	52.2	42.0	44.3	146	49.8	49.3	39.0	40.6	146
<5 years complete	57.7	56.7	43.4	45.7	128	57.3	56.4	39.8	44.6	128
5-9 years complete	54.2	54.1	43.2	44.3	537	49.0	49.0	39.4	39.7	536
10-11 years complete	41.0	40.1	30.8	35.1	147	41.7	40.9	33.2	34.7	147
12 or more years complete	33.9	33.9	28.0	29.0	212	33.8	33.8	27.1	28.3	212
Religion										
Hindu	50.7	50.5	39.8	40.8	665	46.4	46.0	36.2	37.6	665
Christian	41.4	40.4	30.9	35.9	119	43.5	43.5	30.8	31.5	118
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	50.9	50.8	41.0	43.2	364	49.4	49.4	40.2	41.6	364
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.1	50.1	41.2	41.2	61	38.7	38.7	32.0	30.0	61
Scheduled tribe	50.2	50.1	39.9	40.8	391	47.3	47.1	39.0	39.5	391
Other backward class	57.2	57.2	49.5	50.1	363	56.1	56.1	46.5	46.9	363
Other	39.2	38.3	25.8	29.9	351	36.3	35.6	23.5	27.2	350
Total	49.1	48.7	38.8	40.5	1,170	46.3	46.1	36.4	37.7	1,169

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Mean Z-score (SD)	Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Age in months												
<6	7.2	16.9	0.4	8.0	20.1	11.6	-0.4	3.1	6.0	5.7	-0.2	89
6-8	4.3	15.7	0.0	3.6	18.8	20.7	-0.0	2.0	4.9	4.0	-0.1	55
9-11	10.7	22.9	-0.3	0.0	7.9	16.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.5	-0.0	52
12-17	15.2	23.9	-0.6	3.9	7.4	8.3	-0.2	3.7	13.2	2.3	-0.5	86
18-23	13.9	37.8	-1.3	5.0	14.3	12.3	0.1	3.2	12.0	2.4	-0.5	104
24-35	13.9	30.8	-1.0	9.7	15.2	6.2	-0.4	2.7	19.0	1.3	-0.8	186
36-47	12.1	28.8	-1.3	7.4	18.7	4.0	-0.6	7.7	19.5	0.0	-1.1	167
48-59	14.9	39.1	-1.5	3.4	9.7	5.8	-0.2	3.4	16.8	0.0	-1.1	186
Sex												
Male	14.8	33.0	-1.1	6.5	14.8	9.7	-0.2	4.6	15.4	1.3	-0.8	507
Female	9.7	25.4	-0.8	5.2	13.4	7.2	-0.3	2.7	12.8	2.1	-0.7	419
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	9.8	25.3	-0.8	6.2	15.7	8.2	-0.3	4.2	13.3	1.4	-0.7	474
<24	23.7	43.3	-1.6	3.1	9.7	9.4	-0.1	2.9	14.6	0.0	-1.0	54
24-47	21.8	42.4	-1.5	6.9	14.8	10.3	-0.3	6.2	19.8	1.0	-1.0	100
48+	12.2	29.3	-0.7	5.9	12.5	8.5	-0.3	1.7	13.3	2.5	-0.6	265
Birth order³												
1	9.8	25.3	-0.8	6.0	15.4	8.4	-0.3	4.1	13.0	1.4	-0.7	466
2-3	14.3	31.5	-0.9	6.7	14.4	8.6	-0.3	3.3	14.4	2.0	-0.7	378
4-5	(25.2)	(48.7)	(-1.7)	(0.7)	(3.5)	(10.2)	(-0.1)	(2.2)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	41
Size at birth³												
Small	(24.6)	(43.1)	(-2.1)	(4.8)	(8.9)	(12.0)	(-0.3)	(4.2)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	28
Average or larger	12.5	29.0	-0.9	6.1	14.5	8.6	-0.3	3.7	13.6	1.7	-0.7	852

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children – *Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	8.6	22.9	-0.8	5.7	13.2	6.8	-0.3	5.0	12.0	0.8	-0.7	308
Rural	14.5	32.9	-1.0	6.0	14.7	9.5	-0.2	3.1	15.4	2.1	-0.7	617
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	23.0	40.6	-1.5	4.3	9.0	2.5	-0.3	6.9	19.7	0.0	-1.1	114
<5 years complete	12.1	42.8	-1.4	10.9	19.1	11.5	-0.5	9.3	23.9	1.9	-1.2	96
5-9 years complete	14.7	29.2	-1.0	6.2	14.3	8.4	-0.3	2.7	13.7	2.1	-0.8	411
10-11 years complete	4.7	23.7	-0.5	5.8	20.6	10.3	-0.3	4.6	8.1	1.3	-0.5	116
12 or more years complete	6.0	17.6	-0.4	4.4	11.3	10.1	-0.1	0.0	10.0	1.5	-0.3	161
Religion												
Hindu	13.8	32.1	-1.1	5.8	14.3	9.5	-0.3	3.1	15.3	1.8	-0.8	517
Christian	10.0	22.0	-0.8	7.9	16.9	3.6	-0.5	7.5	18.2	0.0	-0.8	102
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.4	28.2	-0.7	5.7	13.3	9.1	-0.1	3.2	10.9	2.2	-0.5	290
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(8.6)	(26.9)	(-1.1)	(4.8)	(13.0)	(5.8)	(-0.1)	(2.0)	(14.8)	(1.7)	(-0.8)	54
Scheduled tribe	12.0	29.6	-0.8	7.0	16.6	9.9	-0.2	5.0	14.2	2.3	-0.6	320
Other backward class	16.2	30.5	-1.1	5.9	13.8	9.8	-0.2	4.0	15.1	0.8	-0.8	287
Other	9.9	28.4	-0.9	4.9	12.0	6.2	-0.4	2.3	13.4	1.8	-0.8	262

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children – *Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status⁶												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	(20.6)	(48.6)	(-1.4)	(12.3)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	(13.7)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	43
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.7	32.2	-1.0	5.4	13.5	9.5	-0.3	3.4	14.8	1.4	-0.8	583
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.2	20.6	-0.6	6.7	15.1	7.4	-0.2	2.9	9.3	1.7	-0.5	266
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	12.6	29.2	-0.9	5.9	13.8	8.8	-0.3	3.4	14.5	1.7	-0.7	827
Living with one or neither parent	11.4	32.8	-0.9	5.8	17.7	6.6	-0.2	6.2	12.0	1.7	-0.7	99
Total	12.5	29.6	-0.9	5.9	14.2	8.6	-0.3	3.7	14.2	1.7	-0.7	926
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.9	38.3	-1.4	3.3	9.7	8.3	-0.1	4.9	19.7	1.3	-0.9	548

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes information on children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth was very small or was not known, children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Women's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	96.3	67.5	94.3	132	5.1	127
Rural	97.3	70.7	94.7	280	4.9	272
Sex						
Male	96.3	68.3	94.7	226	5.5	218
Female	97.8	71.5	94.4	185	4.4	181
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	(97.7)	(71.2)	(90.2)	40	(12.1)	39
<5 years complete	(96.7)	(71.5)	(93.6)	36	(3.9)	35
5-9 years complete	97.6	79.6	97.6	182	4.4	177
10-11 years complete	98.3	59.3	96.7	64	3.1	63
12 or more years complete	94.5	55.9	89.4	90	4.7	85
Religion						
Hindu	95.7	65.2	94.1	232	4.1	222
Christian	(100.0)	(69.6)	(100.0)	43	(2.6)	43
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.9	76.7	94.1	128	7.6	127
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	95.7	71.6	91.3	143	8.3	137
Other backward class	97.0	70.8	95.2	123	4.0	120
Other ⁴	97.8	69.6	96.8	124	3.0	122
Total	97.0	69.7	94.6	411	5.0	399

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the last two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled caste children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, the percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Sikkim, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
2-3	(7.1)	(57.5)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(19.1)	100.0	(92.9)	47	(5.4)	47
4-5	(5.9)	(49.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(29.0)	100.0	(94.1)	39	(14.6)	39
6-8	6.7	15.2	14.6	0.0	1.7	61.8	100.0	93.3	60	38.4	63
9-11	8.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.9	85.4	100.0	91.6	51	59.1	52
12-17	8.1	2.5	1.5	0.0	4.5	83.3	100.0	91.9	88	45.0	90
18-23	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	92.6	100.0	96.6	101	40.9	106
<4	7.2	58.2	12.5	0.0	2.0	20.1	100.0	92.8	61	4.2	61
<6	6.7	54.6	9.3	0.0	5.8	23.6	100.0	93.3	100	8.3	100
6-9	8.8	11.9	11.8	0.0	1.3	66.1	100.0	91.2	76	42.5	80
12-15	6.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	86.7	100.0	93.2	60	46.0	61
12-23	5.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	4.1	88.3	100.0	94.4	189	42.8	195
20-23	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	94.3	100.0	98.3	67	42.6	71

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well. Total includes children age <2 months, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey for breastfed children and all children, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁵	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	64	25.3	58.4	25.3	56	93.3	23.6	54.5	23.6	60
9-11	na	na	na	52	(33.2)	(30.9)	(8.3)	47	93.8	30.4	30.5	7.6	51
12-17	na	na	na	90	62.0	31.9	20.9	80	100.0	63.3	37.4	24.3	88
18-23	na	na	na	103	62.0	45.8	30.6	98	97.8	61.3	45.4	29.7	101
Sex													
Male	(32.9)	a	3.4	327	50.5	44.6	25.1	152	95.2	49.6	44.4	24.9	166
Female	(31.3)	4.1	5.9	264	49.2	38.5	20.6	129	98.9	48.4	39.8	21.0	134
Residence													
Urban	*	(4.3)	(5.0)	198	47.2	37.9	19.0	91	93.7	46.9	38.6	20.7	102
Rural	32.9	*	4.9	394	51.1	43.7	25.0	190	98.5	50.2	44.3	24.4	198
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	a	a	a	58	(53.6)	(43.7)	(27.9)	30	(96.2)	(56.9)	(43.9)	(29.2)	32
<5 years complete	a	a	a	51	(47.8)	(24.1)	(13.0)	23	(100.0)	(48.1)	(24.6)	(13.5)	24
5-9 years complete	(31.2)	(2.6)	(4.5)	261	53.1	46.4	29.4	128	96.3	51.3	46.2	29.2	137
10-11 years complete	*	(5.9)	*	88	(27.6)	(41.0)	(12.4)	44	(100.0)	(27.6)	(41.0)	(12.4)	44
12 or more years complete	*	a	a	133	58.7	38.3	18.4	56	95.0	55.1	40.6	17.8	64

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices – *Continued*

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey for breastfed children and all children, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁵	Number of children
Religion													
Hindu	31.1	*	4.1	335	47.7	44.2	23.5	146	94.4	47.1	44.1	23.8	162
Christian	*	*	*	60	(51.9)	(41.1)	(27.2)	37	(100.0)	(51.9)	(41.1)	(27.2)	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(27.9)	4.8	6.5	181	50.0	40.2	21.0	91	99.5	48.8	41.5	20.7	94
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled tribe	(32.9)	(3.2)	5.2	204	52.7	40.6	23.9	94	96.5	51.2	40.7	22.9	100
Other backward class	(32.0)	*	(4.8)	179	55.5	47.2	28.7	83	93.5	53.4	45.9	28.1	92
Other ⁸	*	a	a	177	44.6	38.8	18.8	93	100.0	45.0	41.2	20.3	97
Total	32.0	3.1	4.9	591	49.9	41.8	23.0	281	96.8	49.1	42.3	23.1	300

Note: Total includes children belonging to “other” religions and children belonging to a scheduled caste or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁶ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁷ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6

⁸ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
East District	66.5	221	60.2	61	24.0	11.9	11.2	492
North District	55.3	27	*	7	24.1	19.3	17.9	49
South District	77.5	84	*	17	32.8	18.5	20.5	196
West District	75.3	79	*	16	42.2	14.5	14.7	190
Sikkim	69.7	411	54.6	100	29.6	14.2	14.2	926

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	31.7	37.6	0.4	69.8	104
12-23	31.4	35.4	0.8	67.7	188
24-35	37.7	15.4	0.7	53.9	189
36-47	36.3	18.1	0.1	54.5	168
48-59	25.0	11.1	0.0	36.0	189
Sex					
Male	33.8	24.2	0.4	58.4	456
Female	30.8	19.8	0.5	51.1	381
Birth order¹					
1	31.7	21.9	0.4	54.0	414
2-3	34.7	23.6	0.2	58.5	346
4-5	(28.1)	(14.4)	(2.9)	(45.4)	38
Residence					
Urban			0.3	59.7	284
Rural	34.2	25.2	0.5	52.7	553
	31.5	20.7			
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling			0.0	42.0	110
<5 years complete	29.2	22.2	1.5	43.3	85
5-9 years complete	29.1	23.3	0.5	42.0	374
10-11 years complete	33.1	21.8	0.0	39.5	101
12 or more years complete	34.3	22.1	0.3	44.1	139
	35.8	22.9			
Religion					
Hindu			0.5	42.7	461
Christian	30.5	22.0	0.0	53.0	96
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.3	23.9	0.5	37.3	264
	33.5	21.9			
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(47.2)	(21.0)	(3.1)	(71.2)	45
Scheduled tribe	34.6	23.7	0.0	58.3	291
Other backward class	30.6	16.9	0.4	48.0	261
Other	29.1	26.8	0.4	56.3	237

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children – *Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	31.6	22.8	0.5	54.9	747
Living with one or neither parent	39.3	17.0	0.0	56.3	90
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	32.0	19.2	0.2	51.4	507
Mildly anaemic	32.3	28.5	0.0	60.8	221
Moderately/severely anaemic	41.9	24.4	3.2	69.5	75
Total	32.4	22.2	0.4	55.1	837
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.9	28.4	0.8	58.1	550

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes information on children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	40.5	20.3	63	100.0	62
9-11	54.2	24.9	51	87.2	52	45.5	33.0	52	100.0	52
12-17	82.8	45.5	88	88.1	90	44.0	29.8	90	98.8	90
18-23	82.4	49.3	101	85.0	106	47.5	36.9	106	100.0	108
24-35	na	na	na	86.8	198	59.2	56.0	198	99.7	205
36-47	na	na	na	78.7	170	51.4	54.6	170	100.0	173
48-59	na	na	na	83.6	186	52.0	61.7	186	100.0	192
Sex										
Male	79.2	39.1	132	82.8	444	51.0	46.2	482	99.9	488
Female	73.2	47.0	109	86.1	357	50.8	50.0	383	99.7	393
Birth order										
1	81.6	47.1	125	83.5	429	49.5	48.5	464	100.0	441
2-3	70.5	37.9	104	87.2	330	52.0	46.9	356	99.5	358
4-5	*	*	11	(73.4)	36	(57.4)	(48.7)	37	(100.0)	38
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	76.0	42.9	225	87.7	381	49.6	39.1	438	99.6	435
Not breastfeeding	*	*	15	81.2	420	52.2	56.9	427	100.0	409
Residence										
Urban	75.5	42.1	80	80.5	267	51.6	52.7	292	100.0	298
Rural	77.0	43.0	160	86.2	534	50.6	45.5	573	99.7	583

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children – *Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	(69.7)	(51.0)	26	80.5	106	49.3	48.6	112	99.4	113
<5 years complete	(80.2)	(40.6)	20	81.4	88	45.3	44.3	91	98.8	90
5-9 years complete	81.8	43.6	108	84.8	360	48.1	44.3	389	100.0	384
10-11 years complete	(60.8)	(24.0)	34	87.7	98	50.0	50.2	108	100.0	107
12 or more years complete	77.6	49.3	52	85.0	149	62.4	56.5	164	100.0	159
Religion										
Hindu	74.4	36.7	128	83.9	443	53.5	51.7	481	99.6	489
Christian	(79.1)	(44.5)	34	83.5	91	38.9	32.4	93	100.0	101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.5	48.5	71	85.7	248	51.4	46.2	272	100.0	273
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	*	9	(73.9)	44	(45.3)	(45.2)	47	(97.7)	48
Scheduled tribe	83.3	50.1	79	86.3	267	47.0	45.0	289	99.8	305
Other backward class	75.7	40.9	74	83.9	252	59.9	50.8	272	100.0	270
Other	72.1	38.6	79	84.7	236	46.9	48.7	254	100.0	257
Total	76.5	42.7	240	84.3	801	50.9	47.9	865	99.8	882
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	65.4	18.6	162	18.0	566	9.8	26.9	605	96.8	634

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes information on children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.8	1,541
Rural	99.5	3,108
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.5	2,723
Christian	100.0	421
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.7	1,432
Other	100.0	73
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	99.1	261
Scheduled tribe	99.6	1,718
Other backward class	99.8	1,489
Other	99.6	1,176
Total	99.6	4,650
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	97.1	1,899

Note: Total includes information about households for which the caste/tribe of household head is not known, which is not shown separately.

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
East District	99.6	2,336
North District	99.3	249
South District	99.4	1,086
West District	99.9	978
Sikkim	99.6	4,650

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Sikkim, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	73.4	22.2	2.4	2.0	100.0	5,293
Pulses or beans	66.4	32.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	5,293
Dark green leafy vegetables	84.9	13.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	5,293
Fruits	10.8	44.8	43.4	1.0	100.0	5,293
Eggs	4.1	57.8	26.1	12.0	100.0	5,293
Fish	1.9	49.4	36.0	12.8	100.0	5,293
Chicken or meat	2.2	62.2	24.2	11.4	100.0	5,293
Fish or chicken or meat	2.7	64.8	21.7	10.8	100.0	5,293
Fried foods	1.4	34.9	57.5	6.2	100.0	5,293
Aerated drinks	9.4	26.2	59.2	5.2	100.0	5,293
MEN						
Milk or curd	61.5	28.8	9.2	0.6	100.0	803
Pulses or beans	76.0	16.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	803
Dark green leafy vegetables	81.6	11.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	803
Fruits	10.0	28.3	61.1	0.6	100.0	803
Eggs	2.6	46.8	45.8	4.8	100.0	803
Fish	1.4	37.2	54.1	7.3	100.0	803
Chicken or meat	2.4	44.8	46.3	6.5	100.0	803
Fish or chicken or meat	2.9	46.2	44.8	6.1	100.0	803
Fried foods	3.2	37.0	54.5	5.3	100.0	803
Aerated drinks	8.0	9.7	73.7	8.7	100.0	803

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moder- ately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over- weight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	15.8	5.2	6.0	0.3	826	5.3	2.1	10.6	2.0	117
20-29	7.0	1.7	20.0	3.4	1,741	3.4	1.6	31.1	2.8	229
30-39	3.2	0.6	35.9	7.4	1,560	0.0	0.0	43.6	7.6	262
40-49	2.4	0.8	41.5	10.1	977	2.6	0.0	41.8	9.5	192
Marital status										
Never married	11.0	3.1	11.4	1.7	1,758	4.2	1.6	21.3	2.3	303
Currently married	4.0	1.1	34.6	7.5	3,155	1.3	0.3	43.0	7.8	482
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.5	0.6	36.3	5.0	191	*	*	*	*	15
Residence										
Urban	7.5	2.3	34.1	8.4	1,671	1.2	0.5	41.5	9.2	345
Rural	5.8	1.5	23.1	3.9	3,433	3.3	1.0	29.7	3.3	454
Schooling										
No schooling	4.0	1.6	33.0	6.9	632	(2.2)	(2.2)	(27.0)	(5.6)	47
<5 years complete	4.4	1.9	32.4	7.3	440	4.2	0.0	31.5	1.5	84
5-9 years complete	7.9	2.0	26.5	5.4	1,968	1.7	0.6	33.1	5.2	306
10-11 years complete	6.8	2.0	24.5	4.8	863	2.7	0.7	34.9	6.4	134
12 or more years complete	5.6	1.3	23.2	4.4	1,200	2.4	1.1	39.7	8.1	229
Religion										
Hindu	7.4	2.0	24.8	5.0	2,981	2.8	1.0	34.9	6.8	436
Christian	8.1	3.3	31.9	6.7	481	(2.2)	(0.0)	(32.5)	(3.3)	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.8	0.9	28.5	5.8	1,590	1.9	0.7	35.1	4.9	301
Other	(9.3)	(2.5)	(30.9)	(2.1)	52	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.6	1.3	26.2	5.4	292	(4.0)	(0.0)	(32.5)	(2.4)	46
Scheduled tribe	4.0	0.9	27.3	5.2	1,917	1.4	0.7	34.5	5.1	348
Other backward class	7.1	2.3	25.7	4.5	1,548	1.5	0.0	35.3	7.8	230
Other	8.6	2.5	26.9	6.9	1,339	5.0	2.1	35.1	5.8	176
Total age 15-49	6.4	1.8	26.7	5.4	5,104	2.4	0.8	34.8	5.9	800
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	0.0	55.2	7.7	76
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	0.7	36.5	6.0	875
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.2	3.2	15.4	3.0	1,982	12.2	3.2	11.9	1.2	744

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

na= Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristics	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	38.7	9.6	0.4	48.7	829	6.8	8.6	1.3	16.7	117
20-29	28.7	7.3	0.5	36.5	1,852	9.1	6.2	0.6	15.9	228
30-39	21.2	6.6	0.8	28.6	1,600	9.3	5.5	1.0	15.8	262
40-49	23.7	5.9	0.6	30.2	973	9.7	4.6	0.6	14.8	191
Marital status										
Never married	34.5	8.2	0.6	43.4	1,748	8.9	7.7	0.8	17.5	301
Currently married	23.4	6.9	0.6	30.9	3,315	8.7	5.0	0.8	14.5	481
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.5	3.2	0.9	25.6	191	*	*	*	*	15
Maternity status										
Pregnant	15.3	8.2	0.0	23.6	151	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	30.1	7.9	0.0	38.1	527	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	27.1	7.1	0.7	34.9	4,575	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	26.8	6.9	0.6	34.3	1,712	6.4	5.3	0.8	12.4	342
Rural	27.2	7.3	0.6	35.1	3,542	10.9	6.5	0.9	18.2	454
Schooling										
No schooling	25.9	7.5	1.1	34.5	636	(12.1)	(8.1)	(3.1)	(23.4)	47
<5 years complete	25.5	6.6	1.0	33.0	457	10.6	9.3	0.2	20.1	84
5-9 years complete	27.6	7.1	0.5	35.2	2,025	10.1	7.2	0.3	17.6	306
10-11 years complete	27.0	8.5	0.4	35.9	884	10.1	5.4	1.3	16.8	132
12 or more years complete	27.4	6.4	0.6	34.4	1,252	5.5	2.9	1.1	5.6	228
Religion										
Hindu	28.4	6.4	0.6	35.4	3,073	9.9	6.7	0.6	12.8	434
Christian	25.5	8.1	0.4	34.0	493	(13.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(13.7)	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.9	8.3	0.7	34.0	1,637	6.7	5.0	1.1	12.7	301
Other	(29.8)	(8.9)	(0.8)	(39.5)	51	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.6	5.5	1.1	34.2	304	(14.4)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(16.3)	46
Scheduled tribe	25.9	8.0	0.7	34.6	1,968	8.0	5.4	0.9	14.3	347
Other backward class	29.0	6.4	0.3	35.7	1,610	11.3	5.6	0.5	17.3	229
Other	26.4	7.2	0.7	34.3	1,366	6.4	8.7	1.3	16.4	176
Total age 15-49	27.1	7.2	0.6	34.9	5,254	9.0	6.0	0.8	15.7	797
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	3.3	1.4	9.8	76
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.5	3.8	0.5	10.9	873
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	42.1	15.7	1.7	59.5	2,063	11.4	12.0	1.3	24.7	728

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Sikkim, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
East District	49.7	428	34.4	2,550	7.9	30.8	2,487
North District	64.9	44	44.3	275	3.6	25.3	262
South District	61.6	188	31.9	1,266	4.4	22.3	1,228
West District	58.7	177	36.8	1,162	5.8	22.8	1,126
Sikkim	55.1	837	34.9	5,254	6.4	26.7	5,104

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29. Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	97.0	97.8	70.9	76.9	79.3	79.2	28.9	36.6	73.5	79.6	279	213
15-19	96.3	100.0	66.6	75.5	76.7	83.4	28.4	36.9	71.2	79.6	146	117
20-24	97.7	95.2	75.6	78.7	82.2	74.0	29.5	36.2	76.0	79.6	133	96
25-29	92.1	96.4	67.2	68.7	72.7	79.1	25.3	36.8	75.5	80.1	183	133
30-39	90.7	94.6	60.0	72.5	71.7	80.8	26.9	39.0	72.1	76.6	275	264
40-49	80.3	93.9	49.5	71.7	55.4	73.1	17.9	31.0	63.1	71.5	178	193
Residence												
Urban	93.5	98.2	68.4	74.9	75.4	78.4	31.5	37.7	74.8	80.5	373	348
Rural	89.1	93.6	58.9	71.3	68.0	78.1	21.3	34.9	69.1	73.9	542	455
Schooling												
No schooling	61.6	(70.9)	28.8	(50.0)	38.6	(59.9)	3.8	(8.9)	42.5	(55.1)	123	48
<5 years complete	93.3	87.9	50.9	66.0	63.7	57.0	12.0	13.7	64.5	58.4	75	85
5-9 years complete	91.6	96.4	60.1	68.9	70.7	80.9	24.2	34.0	70.3	77.5	355	308
10-11 years complete	98.8	100.0	72.8	80.3	78.8	80.7	28.0	36.2	77.5	77.4	146	134
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	83.6	81.2	87.3	85.1	42.8	52.9	88.1	86.8	217	229
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	92.5	97.3	64.7	74.7	73.6	79.6	26.6	38.7	72.8	78.7	842	727
No	72.6	79.1	40.1	55.3	41.1	65.1	12.0	10.6	55.4	58.1	73	76
Marital status												
Never married	96.4	97.6	70.1	75.1	76.9	79.5	29.2	39.8	75.9	77.9	288	304
Currently married	87.9	94.4	59.2	71.8	68.3	77.5	23.0	34.4	68.9	76.5	592	484
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(95.4)	*	(62.4)	*	(69.7)	*	(36.8)	*	(78.5)	*	35	15

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	94.9	97.8	49.3	84.3	56.6	72.8	18.2	39.9	71.3	85.7	133	135
Not been away	90.2	95.1	65.0	70.5	73.5	79.4	26.7	35.3	71.5	75.0	782	668
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	95.4	100.0	54.0	85.0	70.2	77.4	19.2	44.8	59.4	97.4	67	54
Not been away	90.5	95.3	63.4	72.0	71.1	78.3	26.0	35.5	72.4	75.3	848	750
Religion												
Hindu	89.5	96.4	59.8	74.1	69.3	80.8	22.3	40.2	70.4	77.5	462	436
Christian	97.6	(94.7)	66.1	(60.7)	72.7	(72.2)	21.8	(23.2)	80.5	(82.8)	69	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.1	94.8	65.7	73.6	73.0	76.1	29.6	33.5	71.0	75.3	374	304
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(86.4)	(91.5)	(73.4)	(64.6)	(70.8)	(80.3)	(36.5)	(39.9)	(72.9)	(70.1)	56	46
Scheduled tribe	91.9	95.9	63.4	71.7	74.6	72.5	29.1	31.3	71.1	75.3	381	351
Other backward class	91.4	94.0	58.9	77.3	65.7	81.7	25.8	41.6	78.3	78.2	249	230
Other	89.8	98.1	63.0	71.4	70.8	84.6	16.5	37.3	64.1	79.5	229	177
Total	90.9	95.6	62.7	72.8	71.0	78.2	25.5	36.1	71.4	76.8	915	803

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner who has no other sex partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age	64.2	78.2	91.2	66.1	32.6	271	50.2	88.4	92.0	79.2	37.6	209
15-24	64.2	78.2	91.2	66.1	32.6	271	50.2	88.4	92.0	79.2	37.6	209
15-19	65.4	80.6	92.9	63.2	34.7	140	53.0	89.1	90.7	82.9	45.1	117
20-24	62.8	75.7	89.3	69.1	30.3	130	46.6	87.5	93.7	74.4	28.1	91
25-29	63.6	86.5	88.5	61.9	37.9	168	49.0	84.8	86.6	78.6	37.2	128
30-39	58.6	80.5	86.5	69.7	37.6	249	51.0	80.3	92.1	83.0	36.4	250
40-49	59.4	76.1	79.9	73.3	36.3	143	42.9	72.3	86.1	86.4	31.1	181
Residence												
Urban	65.1	78.8	86.9	71.6	43.4	349	48.3	88.4	91.7	80.7	37.5	342
Rural	59.0	81.2	87.6	64.6	30.3	483	48.7	75.8	88.2	83.0	34.1	426
Schooling												
No schooling	37.3	66.6	73.8	69.8	18.8	76	(34.2)	(77.0)	(79.8)	(73.5)	(22.1)	34
<5 years complete	51.8	76.5	78.5	67.1	27.3	70	35.7	58.9	81.1	80.6	18.6	75
5-9 years complete	62.0	76.3	85.1	64.8	34.0	325	45.1	75.4	86.8	83.1	32.6	297
10-11 years complete	57.1	89.2	94.7	69.7	33.1	144	52.6	84.2	90.5	83.8	43.2	134
12 or more years complete	75.3	85.9	93.2	69.6	48.9	217	57.0	95.5	97.5	81.3	42.6	229
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	62.1	81.4	88.1	68.2	36.8	779	51.0	83.0	91.4	82.1	37.9	708
No	52.9	63.4	75.1	57.7	20.9	53	20.0	62.5	70.8	80.4	8.3	60
Marital status												
Never married	64.5	78.2	91.1	63.2	33.4	278	52.1	87.3	91.6	76.9	36.5	297
Currently married	59.9	81.1	85.4	69.5	36.9	520	46.1	77.8	88.5	85.8	35.3	457
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(63.3)	(82.3)	(85.3)	(73.5)	(38.5)	33	*	*	*	*	*	14

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS – *Continued*

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	63.8	81.2	88.3	72.7	40.6	413	49.6	81.3	90.6	82.8	36.3	421
Christian	65.8	81.1	85.6	55.0	30.0	68	(49.4)	(77.8)	(88.8)	(73.2)	(32.6)	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.3	79.2	87.0	63.3	31.1	341	47.7	82.2	89.6	82.7	35.5	288
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(86.0)	(90.5)	(98.1)	(74.8)	(54.1)	49	(46.5)	(76.0)	(87.4)	(83.4)	(28.1)	42
Scheduled tribe	58.5	77.8	85.7	65.1	30.4	350	46.7	78.7	88.5	83.5	35.8	336
Other backward class	60.2	83.1	88.2	77.7	42.3	227	56.4	86.8	91.7	80.4	41.6	216
Other	62.3	78.7	86.4	58.5	33.2	205	42.9	81.2	90.4	80.8	29.6	174
Total	61.5	80.2	87.3	67.5	35.8	831	48.5	81.4	89.8	82.0	35.6	768

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	14.9	0.0	7.5	12.5	0.2	6.2	13.5	0.1	6.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	196	197	394	286	295	581	482	492	974
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	(70.5)	nc	(70.5)	(72.8)	nc	(73.1)	71.8	nc	72.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	29	0	29	36	0	36	65	0	65
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	227	230	457	322	353	675	549	583	1,132
Among all men									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.2	na	0.2	1.0	na	1.0	0.7	na	0.7
Number of men	348	na	348	455	na	455	803	na	803
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	(40.3)	(40.3)	na	36.4	36.4	na	37.8	37.8
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	13.3	21.8	17.7	14.8	18.8	16.9	14.1	20.0	17.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	10.0	3.0	6.4	7.5	3.0	5.1	8.6	3.0	5.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	16.4	18.6	17.5	18.3	13.0	15.4	17.5	15.3	16.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	6.0	2.6	4.2	3.5	2.6	3.1	4.5	2.6	3.6
Number of respondents	348	373	721	455	542	998	803	915	1,718
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	(79.3)	92.4	86.5	88.0	87.7	87.9	84.5	90.0	87.2
	57	69	126	83	70	153	140	140	280

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	33.1	34.1	33.7	39.2	24.5	31.1	36.6	28.9	32.2
Percentage who know a condom source	91.7	72.1	80.3	91.4	66.8	77.8	91.5	69.2	78.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	25.8	28.3	27.3	29.8	21.4	25.1	28.1	24.6	26.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.6	13.2	9.6	8.1	12.9	10.7	6.6	13.0	10.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	11.2	21.4	17.2	19.5	13.7	16.3	16.0	17.2	16.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.5	2.3	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.0	3.9	2.3	2.9
Number age 15-24	92	129	220	122	150	272	213	279	492
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(89.8)	(82.7)	(84.7)	83.6	(87.9)	(85.4)	86.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	10	27	38	24	21	44	34	48	82
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(20.5)	31.0	(53.0)	(15.1)	35.2	51.2	18.1	33.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	24	39	63	36	32	68	60	71	131
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	*	(22.3)	(63.5)	(2.1)	36.2	61.1	1.0	29.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	17	26	43	28	23	51	45	49	94
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	nc	*	*	nc	*	(71.2)	nc	(71.7)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10	0	10	18	0	18	28	0	28
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	79.4	95.6	87.9	75.8	99.6	88.0	77.3	97.8	87.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	12.6	0.0	6.0	17.2	0.4	8.6	15.2	0.2	7.5
Number never married	86	94	179	113	119	231	198	212	411

nc = No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	435	435	2,741
Male	603	603	2,935
Age			
< 15	118	118	1,251
15-59	592	592	4,081
60 +	1,167	1,167	343
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	0	0	200
Other fuel	541	541	5,476
Total	522	522	5,675
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	446	446	6,367
Male	464	464	6,752
Age			
< 15	89	89	3,078
15-59	575	575	8,773
60 +	518	518	1,268
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	426	426	7,687
Other fuel	497	497	5,432
Total	455	455	13,119
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	443	443	9,108
Male	506	506	9,686
Age			
< 15	97	97	4,329
15-59	580	580	12,853
60 +	656	656	1,612
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	415	415	7,886
Other fuel	519	519	10,908
Total	475	475	18,794

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	94.9	837	92.8	48.5	96.5	5.5	794	94.8	117	85.3	83.8	97.8	9.4	111
20-34	95.6	2,712	90.5	46.2	97.1	4.3	2,591	94.2	382	88.6	74.7	96.6	9.4	360
35-49	94.4	1,744	83.5	45.2	96.5	3.3	1,646	91.8	304	87.7	75.0	95.3	8.6	279
Residence														
Urban	95.4	1,730	91.4	46.1	97.1	1.7	1,650	92.2	348	91.3	74.6	96.2	9.1	321
Rural	94.9	3,563	87.2	46.3	96.7	5.4	3,382	94.2	455	85.2	77.3	96.4	9.2	429
Schooling														
No schooling	88.3	639	71.4	40.5	91.4	3.8	564	(79.1)	48	(89.6)	(61.2)	(96.3)	(15.2)	38
<5 years complete	94.2	464	79.9	41.2	95.9	6.8	437	93.2	85	81.4	69.0	95.0	7.2	79
5-9 years complete	95.5	2,036	87.7	45.6	97.2	4.3	1,945	93.6	308	82.4	76.0	97.5	8.2	288
10-11 years complete	96.5	893	93.8	48.6	97.8	2.6	862	95.1	134	92.2	75.9	94.7	9.4	127
12 or more years complete	97.0	1,261	97.3	50.0	98.4	4.3	1,223	95.2	229	94.4	81.7	96.1	9.8	218
Religion														
Hindu	94.7	3,093	88.2	47.0	96.5	3.8	2,930	92.6	436	88.8	78.2	96.3	11.7	404
Christian	94.2	496	87.7	45.0	96.3	3.9	467	(91.0)	51	(90.1)	(85.2)	(96.1)	(6.1)	46
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.9	1,651	89.9	45.1	97.6	5.1	1,584	95.7	304	86.0	72.0	96.3	5.8	290
Other	(95.3)	53	(78.9)	(51.4)	(96.5)	(0.8)	50	*	13	*	*	*	*	9

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	97.3	306	88.0	42.9	97.3	5.2	298	(92.6)	46	(91.4)	(67.7)	(95.3)	(11.4)	42
Scheduled tribe	95.4	1,984	88.1	44.4	97.6	4.4	1,893	95.0	351	88.7	72.6	97.5	4.6	333
Other backward class	96.7	1,612	90.9	42.5	95.9	4.7	1,560	92.8	230	81.6	79.0	95.7	9.4	213
Other	92.1	1,384	86.7	54.5	96.5	2.9	1,275	90.9	177	93.2	81.9	94.9	17.4	161
Total	95.1	5,293	88.6	46.2	96.8	4.2	5,032	93.3	803	87.8	76.1	96.3	9.1	750

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	23.1	837	11.3	117
20-24	22.1	845	11.8	96
25-34	23.2	1,866	18.0	286
35-49	23.7	1,744	27.6	304
Residence				
Urban	23.5	1,730	16.3	348
Rural	23.0	3,563	22.7	455
Schooling				
No schooling	15.1	639	(18.5)	48
<5 years complete	17.4	464	12.5	85
5-9 years complete	21.6	2,036	15.7	308
10-11 years complete	25.3	893	14.9	134
12 or more years complete	30.3	1,261	31.6	229
Religion				
Hindu	21.5	3,093	16.0	436
Christian	24.3	496	(21.1)	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.9	1,651	25.9	304
Other	(21.1)	53	*	13
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	27.1	306	(24.1)	46
Scheduled tribe	27.8	1,984	21.9	351
Other backward class	27.5	1,612	19.0	230
Other	10.7	1,384	16.1	177
Total age 15-49	23.1	5,293	19.9	803
Age 50-54	na	na	28.8	76
Total age 15-54	na	na	20.7	879

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	82.1	93.7	89.8
Government/municipal hospital	79.1	64.1	69.1
Government dispensary	0.2	4.7	3.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.2	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.9	4.6	3.4
PHC/additional PHC	2.0	18.5	13.0
Sub-centre	0.0	1.6	1.1
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	17.9	6.3	10.1
Private hospital	14.4	4.6	7.8
Private doctor/clinic	1.7	1.4	1.5
Private paramedic	0.3	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	1.4	0.0	0.5
Other source	0.0	0.1	0.0
Home treatment	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	32.6	29.2	30.3
Number of households	1,546	3,116	4,662
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.7	4.3	5.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	7.9	2.5	4.5
State health insurance scheme	66.2	84.4	77.9
<i>RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojana</i> (RSBY)	0.0	0.2	0.2
Community health insurance programme	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	1.4	0.6	0.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	15.7	11.5	13.0
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	14.5	5.7	8.9
Other	0.0	0.6	0.4
Number of households	504	910	1,414

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	93	738	47	111	47	837	611	0	0	0	0	117
20-34	621	512	541	441	0	2,712	796	353	0	0	0	382
35-49	3,785	1,961	2,293	1,203	68	1,744	2,067	2,011	706	96	0	304
Residence												
Urban	1,742	1,171	2,235	538	0	1,730	1,211	524	411	0	0	348
Rural	1,502	955	459	690	44	3,563	1,279	1,237	157	64	0	455
Schooling												
No schooling	2,882	2,600	498	525	0	639	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	48
<5 years complete	3,044	1,663	314	1,035	0	464	1,190	1,475	0	344	0	85
5-9 years complete	1,461	745	1,056	498	0	2,036	903	936	465	0	0	308
10-11 years complete	1,551	793	1,683	633	44	893	1,067	1,697	535	0	0	134
12 or more years complete	595	611	1,099	788	94	1,261	2,109	462	0	0	0	229
Marital status												
Never married	154	756	287	209	90	1,763	290	347	0	0	0	304
Currently married	2,240	1,228	1,459	862	0	3,336	1,891	1,322	443	60	0	484
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,206	0	679	746	0	194	*	*	*	*	*	15
Religion												
Hindu	1,994	979	1,258	613	38	3,093	1,753	672	327	0	0	436
Christian	1,319	79	1,175	1,036	79	496	(0)	(579)	(1411)	(0)	(0)	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	929	1,424	623	592	0	1,651	786	1,394	0	96	0	304
Other	(169)	(169)	(0)	(0)	(0)	53	*	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems – *Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,617	0	628	472	0	306	(0)	(2098)	(0)	(0)	(0)	46
Scheduled tribe	1,293	1,184	719	479	20	1,984	994	1,578	0	83	0	351
Other backward class	1,552	1,010	1,087	701	0	1,612	1,253	0	622	0	0	230
Other	1,804	1,048	1,540	815	86	1,384	2,074	544	404	0	0	177
Total age 15-49	1,580	1,025	1,040	640	30	5,293	1,249	928	267	36	0	803
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,781	1,659	0	3,799	0	76
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,554	991	244	361	0	879

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	6.1	1.4	28.7	837
20-24	8.3	4.1	30.6	845
25-34	14.7	7.9	34.7	1,866
35-49	16.2	9.6	31.7	1,744
Residence				
Urban	11.8	6.0	36.7	1,730
Rural	13.3	7.2	29.9	3,563
Schooling				
No schooling	12.8	5.6	25.3	639
<5 years complete	10.8	7.4	23.1	464
5-9 years complete	12.8	7.2	28.8	2,036
10-11 years complete	14.0	7.2	37.0	893
12 or more years complete	12.8	6.4	40.8	1,261
Religion				
Hindu	12.9	7.3	32.4	3,093
Christian	15.9	6.4	29.7	496
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.0	6.1	32.5	1,651
Other	(6.3)	(4.2)	(25.2)	53
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	16.6	6.7	34.1	306
Scheduled tribe	11.9	6.8	30.3	1,984
Other backward class	13.3	9.2	36.8	1,612
Other	12.7	3.8	28.6	1,384
Total	12.8	6.8	32.1	5,293

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower the blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	3.0	66.1	31.3	2.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.2	829
20-24	6.4	53.3	41.7	3.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	0.9	843
25-29	12.2	41.6	47.3	9.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	0.3	1,013
30-34	21.0	33.0	47.9	13.4	3.3	2.5	100.0	0.8	843
35-39	28.5	21.6	51.7	19.2	5.4	2.1	100.0	0.3	760
40-44	37.5	17.1	50.2	22.4	7.1	3.3	100.0	1.4	518
45-49	39.0	14.2	49.9	22.0	9.3	4.6	100.0	0.7	459
Residence									
Urban	20.8	39.6	41.8	13.3	3.5	1.9	100.0	1.1	1,721
Rural	17.3	37.6	46.7	11.1	2.9	1.6	100.0	0.4	3,544
Schooling									
No schooling	27.7	25.1	49.8	16.7	5.7	2.7	100.0	0.5	637
<5 years complete	27.3	28.6	46.2	16.6	4.6	4.0	100.0	0.7	457
5-9 years complete	19.0	38.9	43.9	12.4	3.4	1.4	100.0	0.6	2,026
10-11 years complete	13.7	44.9	42.7	9.2	1.8	1.5	100.0	0.6	889
12 or more years complete	12.8	42.8	46.0	8.4	1.7	1.1	100.0	0.7	1,256
Religion									
Hindu	18.2	39.7	44.1	11.7	2.9	1.6	100.0	0.8	3,077
Christian	20.5	39.0	42.3	13.3	2.6	2.8	100.0	0.5	495
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.3	35.0	48.2	11.5	3.7	1.7	100.0	0.4	1,640
Other	(14.4)	(51.8)	(33.8)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	53
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.7	41.8	43.2	12.2	1.2	1.6	100.0	1.2	305
Scheduled tribe	18.0	34.7	49.2	10.5	3.7	2.0	100.0	0.4	1,973
Other backward class	19.1	37.5	44.8	12.6	3.1	2.0	100.0	0.6	1,609
Other	18.4	43.5	40.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	100.0	0.8	1,372
Total	18.4	38.3	45.1	11.8	3.1	1.7	100.0	0.6	5,265

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower the blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	14.6	39.9	48.0	9.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.9	117
20-24	15.0	36.7	52.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	96
25-29	22.7	18.4	62.3	16.5	1.4	1.5	100.0	1.0	132
30-34	25.6	11.6	63.6	16.5	4.7	3.6	100.0	0.0	150
35-39	43.3	13.3	50.8	25.0	8.3	2.7	100.0	1.1	111
40-44	53.9	7.3	43.1	30.7	10.6	8.4	100.0	0.0	111
45-49	48.1	6.0	47.5	34.4	7.2	5.0	100.0	0.0	81
Residence									
Urban	33.5	15.8	54.1	18.4	7.2	4.6	100.0	0.0	343
Rural	29.0	21.4	53.1	20.8	3.1	1.7	100.0	1.0	454
Schooling									
No schooling	(35.6)	(24.5)	(39.9)	(22.3)	(9.8)	(3.5)	100.0	(0.0)	47
<5 years complete	31.2	15.6	57.9	19.9	4.0	2.6	100.0	0.0	84
5-9 years complete	31.6	18.4	54.0	18.6	4.7	4.4	100.0	0.8	306
10-11 years complete	31.9	24.3	45.7	26.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	132
12 or more years complete	28.3	16.8	58.6	17.1	4.8	2.8	100.0	0.5	229
Religion									
Hindu	30.6	20.5	52.6	19.7	4.4	2.9	100.0	0.5	435
Christian	(25.6)	(24.3)	(52.6)	(15.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.0	16.2	54.8	20.1	5.3	3.6	100.0	0.4	301

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men – *Continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower the blood pressure	Number of men
				Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(39.1)	(10.3)	(54.9)	(22.3)	(6.8)	(5.7)	100.0	(2.5)	46
Scheduled tribe	31.7	16.8	54.1	21.5	4.0	3.6	100.0	0.3	347
Other backward class	28.9	24.9	49.8	17.0	6.5	1.7	100.0	0.5	230
Other	29.9	17.7	56.8	19.3	3.6	2.6	100.0	0.7	176
Total age 15-49	30.9	19.0	53.5	19.7	4.8	3.0	100.0	0.6	798
Age 50-54	46.7	9.2	44.2	30.2	9.8	6.5	100.0	0.0	76
Total age 15-54	32.3	18.1	52.7	20.6	5.3	3.3	100.0	0.5	874

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution by random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	829
20-24	96.7	2.5	0.8	100.0	842
25-29	95.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	1,007
30-34	92.9	4.6	2.5	100.0	842
35-39	91.0	4.9	4.2	100.0	761
40-44	87.8	6.1	6.1	100.0	515
45-49	84.9	4.7	10.4	100.0	458
Residence					
Urban	92.2	4.4	3.4	100.0	1,714
Rural	93.9	3.5	2.6	100.0	3,541
Schooling					
No schooling	90.6	3.9	5.5	100.0	637
<5 years complete	89.0	5.2	5.8	100.0	456
5-9 years complete	93.2	4.3	2.4	100.0	2,027
10-11 years complete	94.8	3.0	2.2	100.0	884
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.8	1.6	100.0	1,250
Religion					
Hindu	93.0	3.9	3.1	100.0	3,075
Christian	90.8	4.2	5.0	100.0	493
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	1,635
Other	(95.3)	(4.5)	(0.2)	100.0	51
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	90.5	4.6	4.9	100.0	304
Scheduled tribe	94.1	3.6	2.3	100.0	1,967
Other backward class	93.6	3.7	2.6	100.0	1,610
Other	92.6	4.0	3.5	100.0	1,368
Total	93.4	3.8	2.9	100.0	5,254

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	117
20-24	95.3	3.0	1.7	100.0	96
25-29	94.8	3.3	1.9	100.0	132
30-34	93.1	2.4	4.5	100.0	150
35-39	89.8	8.1	2.1	100.0	111
40-44	84.6	10.1	5.4	100.0	110
45-49	78.5	9.1	12.4	100.0	81
Residence					
Urban	89.3	4.3	6.4	100.0	342
Rural	92.5	5.7	1.9	100.0	454
Schooling					
No schooling	(88.5)	(11.5)	(0.0)	100.0	47
<5 years complete	95.2	1.4	3.3	100.0	84
5-9 years complete	90.6	5.7	3.7	100.0	306
10-11 years complete	89.0	5.3	5.7	100.0	132
12 or more years complete	92.1	4.1	3.8	100.0	228
Religion					
Hindu	89.9	5.7	4.4	100.0	434
Christian	(97.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.7	4.3	3.0	100.0	301
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(89.4)	(5.7)	(4.8)	100.0	46
Scheduled tribe	93.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	347
Other backward class	89.4	6.3	4.3	100.0	229
Other	90.1	5.4	4.5	100.0	176
Total age 15-49	91.1	5.1	3.8	100.0	797
Age 50-54	83.9	7.6	8.5	100.0	76
Total age 15-54	90.5	5.3	4.2	100.0	873

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	5.2	2.0	3.0	29.4	26.4	27.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.2	2.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paanmasala</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
Uses <i>khaini</i>	2.6	4.0	3.5	13.1	15.8	14.6
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	8.2	6.9	7.3	39.6	40.8	40.3
Drinks alcohol	22.7	23.1	23.0	48.9	52.9	51.2
Number of respondents	1,730	3,563	5,293	348	455	803
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
1-2	29.9	24.1	26.9	10.0	17.3	14.0
3-5	47.8	44.6	46.1	18.3	22.6	20.7
6-9	10.6	11.2	10.9	13.9	13.6	13.8
10 or more	11.7	20.1	16.1	57.8	46.5	51.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	94	104	198	104	127	230
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	0.4	5.5	3.8	10.9	22.0	17.4
About once a week	35.1	33.3	33.9	40.0	46.0	43.5
Less than once a week	64.5	61.2	62.3	49.1	32.1	39.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	393	823	1,216	170	241	411

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	50.9	9.5	77.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	87.1	837
20-24	53.6	9.0	73.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	82.2	845
Residence								
Urban	33.5	10.0	83.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.7	545
Rural	61.2	8.9	71.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	80.8	1,137
Schooling								
No schooling	(73.4)	(0.2)	(55.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.6)	44
<5 years complete	66.7	6.2	57.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	66
5-9 years complete	55.5	8.7	75.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	84.1	648
10-11 years complete	51.2	9.6	77.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	87.1	423
12 or more years complete	45.2	10.9	78.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	88.5	501
Religion								
Hindu	53.5	9.7	73.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	83.3	985
Christian	54.5	7.6	76.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	83.9	175
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.4	8.5	79.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	87.1	506
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	59.1	8.4	72.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	80.4	99
Scheduled tribe	55.1	12.2	73.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	85.2	643
Other backward class	49.6	7.7	77.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	518
Other	49.7	7.0	76.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	83.8	420
Total	52.3	9.3	75.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	84.6	1,683

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Sikkim, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN											
15-19	13.1	146	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	19
20-24	18.8	133	(88.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(8.3)	100.0	(13.1)	(86.9)	100.0	25
25-29	23.7	183	(69.5)	(22.0)	(2.7)	(5.8)	100.0	(23.2)	(76.8)	100.0	43
30-34	30.5	140	(70.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(16.2)	100.0	(30.4)	(69.6)	100.0	43
35-39	30.9	135	(75.1)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(13.1)	100.0	(27.6)	(72.4)	100.0	42
40-44	24.1	86	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	21
45-49	28.2	92	(75.8)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	(23.3)	(76.7)	100.0	26
Total	23.9	915	67.1	16.3	0.5	16.1	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	219
MEN											
15-19	25.0	117	(68.9)	(9.2)	(4.3)	(17.6)	100.0	(17.5)	(82.5)	100.0	29
20-24	51.9	96	69.6	27.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	50
25-29	83.4	133	65.4	28.5	3.7	2.4	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	111
30-34	91.7	153	68.2	27.9	1.7	2.3	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0	140
35-39	96.5	111	63.6	33.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	107
40-44	97.6	111	71.2	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	108
45-49	96.6	82	56.2	40.0	1.7	2.1	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	79
Total	77.8	803	66.1	29.7	1.9	2.3	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	625

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	(97.7)	26	90.0	154	(43.9)	21	*	8	95.4	75	*	5
30-39	89.8	58	84.0	191	56.6	47	(52.9)	30	93.8	207	(78.1)	30
40-49	(91.9)	31	81.5	97	*	22	*	20	94.3	169	*	20
Residence												
Urban	(96.3)	50	85.0	181	(56.2)	37	(74.2)	28	96.5	189	(90.2)	27
Rural	89.0	65	86.0	272	43.1	52	(41.0)	30	92.7	265	(42.6)	29
Schooling												
No schooling	*	16	78.1	78	*	12	*	6	(85.0)	29	*	6
<5 years complete	*	8	81.7	54	*	7	*	3	92.3	61	*	2
5-9 years complete	(92.3)	39	89.2	183	(39.4)	34	*	16	95.4	201	*	16
10-11 years complete	*	10	84.2	60	*	5	*	5	89.3	68	*	5
12 or more years complete	(97.7)	42	88.5	78	(68.6)	31	(45.9)	28	99.6	94	(68.8)	26
Religion												
Hindu	92.1	61	86.1	234	(48.3)	47	*	29	94.6	240	*	26
Christian	*	12	(96.3)	32	*	8	*	5	(88.3)	32	*	5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.1	43	83.8	181	(52.1)	34	(61.4)	24	94.5	171	(54.9)	24
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	7	(73.4)	29	*	7	*	0	(87.3)	33	*	0
Scheduled tribe	87.5	46	83.7	172	45.3	36	(72.4)	23	95.1	179	(58.9)	23
Other backward class	(100.0)	43	88.3	131	(63.4)	32	*	23	93.0	131	*	21
Other	*	19	88.4	119	*	13	*	12	96.5	111	*	12
Total	92.2	115	85.6	453	48.6	89	57.2	58	94.3	454	65.7	56

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Sikkim, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision			
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Total
URBAN										
Own health care	8.5	84.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	88.1	3.4	100.0
Major household purchases	5.7	86.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	87.5	4.9	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	10.2	84.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na
RURAL										
Own health care	5.9	87.1	6.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.5	87.3	3.2	100.0
Major household purchases	6.1	86.1	7.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	7.8	89.5	2.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.8	86.6	6.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na
TOTAL										
Own health care	6.9	86.2	6.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.1	87.6	3.2	100.0
Major household purchases	5.9	86.2	7.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.7	88.7	3.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.2	85.6	6.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na
na = Not applicable										

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision		
Age												
20-24	91.6	85.5	93.7	83.5	6.3	51	*	*	*	*	12	
25-29	95.9	95.3	95.3	92.7	1.6	138	96.1	96.3	94.0	1.5	69	
30-39	92.5	91.3	93.1	89.7	6.3	235	96.4	97.9	95.4	1.1	223	
40-49	91.6	93.1	93.3	88.1	4.9	157	97.1	94.2	92.3	0.9	178	
Residence												
Urban	93.3	92.1	94.5	89.3	4.3	239	96.6	95.1	93.4	1.6	201	
Rural	93.0	92.1	93.4	89.4	5.0	353	96.8	97.3	94.8	0.6	283	
Schooling												
No schooling	86.8	87.1	85.8	83.4	11.8	107	(94.6)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(5.4)	31	
<5 years complete	91.3	87.0	91.9	85.1	6.1	66	94.0	97.3	94.0	2.7	66	
5-9 years complete	94.8	94.5	95.9	90.9	2.2	239	97.2	97.1	95.1	0.8	212	
10-11 years complete	94.6	89.9	94.6	89.9	5.4	73	97.0	95.0	92.0	0.0	75	
12 or more years complete	96.0	96.4	98.1	94.3	1.9	107	98.0	97.3	95.3	0.0	101	
Employment (past 12 months)												
Employed	95.4	92.0	94.2	89.8	3.5	131	96.9	96.2	94.2	1.1	464	
Employed, for cash	94.8	91.2	93.6	88.6	4.0	115	96.8	96.5	94.4	1.1	454	
Not employed	92.5	92.2	93.7	89.3	5.1	461	*	*	*	*	20	

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	96.3	95.2	98.0	92.9	1.7	59	97.4	98.7	96.0	0.0	97
1-2	93.3	92.8	94.7	90.5	4.2	402	96.2	96.2	93.8	1.5	296
3-4	90.4	87.4	88.2	82.7	8.3	116	99.0	95.3	95.3	1.0	71
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	91.7	90.4	93.2	87.5	5.6	347	96.0	95.0	92.6	1.5	289
Non-nuclear	95.2	94.6	94.7	92.1	3.5	245	97.8	98.3	96.5	0.4	196
Religion											
Hindu	94.6	92.6	94.0	89.9	3.9	311	98.0	96.7	95.4	0.6	264
Christian	(100.0)	(97.4)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(0.0)	46	(95.9)	(92.9)	(88.8)	(0.0)	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.6	91.2	93.2	87.8	6.0	229	94.8	97.2	93.9	1.9	178
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(0.0)	31	(100.0)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(0.0)	33
Scheduled tribe	90.5	90.6	93.1	87.1	6.2	232	94.9	96.0	92.3	1.4	191
Other backward class	94.8	94.5	95.3	93.2	4.0	177	95.9	97.1	94.6	1.7	143
Other	93.8	90.0	92.9	87.3	4.3	152	100.0	96.0	96.0	0.0	117
Total	93.1	92.1	93.8	89.4	4.7	592	96.8	96.4	94.2	1.0	484

Note: Total includes women/men with age 15-19, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men who have 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Age						
15-19	22.1	31.2	34.2	1.0	76.3	146
20-24	41.2	62.2	36.9	2.8	85.8	133
25-29	53.9	74.6	41.0	5.1	87.3	183
30-39	58.2	71.2	48.8	8.3	88.9	275
40-49	58.3	67.4	44.3	5.2	83.9	178
Residence						
Urban	52.5	68.9	47.4	6.7	87.5	373
Rural	46.8	59.7	38.8	4.0	83.5	542
Schooling						
No schooling	41.5	42.1	31.7	4.6	84.6	123
<5 years complete	42.9	66.0	33.9	2.6	81.9	75
5-9 years complete	45.7	59.2	41.9	5.3	82.5	355
10-11 years complete	48.7	61.4	40.9	5.0	86.4	146
12 or more years complete	61.5	83.1	52.8	6.0	90.0	217
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	72.8	77.1	45.5	8.5	85.5	219
Employed, for cash	75.2	82.3	52.0	10.2	86.9	182
Employed, not for cash	(60.8)	(51.2)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(78.2)	36
Not employed	41.7	59.2	41.3	4.0	85.0	696
Number of living children						
0	38.0	53.7	38.8	2.7	80.8	351
1-2	59.3	75.1	43.9	6.7	89.9	425
3-4	47.4	53.8	48.4	5.8	81.8	121

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit – *Continued*

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	48.5	61.4	44.1	5.3	87.7	517
Non-nuclear	50.0	66.2	39.9	4.9	81.8	398
Religion						
Hindu	52.1	62.3	45.9	6.7	84.6	462
Christian	48.9	58.1	40.5	5.2	90.1	69
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.6	65.8	38.4	3.2	84.8	374
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(41.1)	(48.4)	(44.8)	(7.7)	(86.0)	56
Scheduled tribe	42.9	60.2	38.0	2.6	81.7	381
Other backward class	58.2	69.3	50.4	3.2	90.6	249
Other	51.5	66.2	39.8	10.7	84.6	229
Total	49.1	63.5	42.3	5.1	85.1	915

Note: Total includes women who have 5 or more living children, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women			Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	14.5	13.9	53.6	146	100.0	78	65.3	65.4	117
20-24	10.7	9.3	85.6	133	94.5	114	61.9	54.5	96
25-29	21.2	20.0	90.9	183	89.4	166	66.8	64.5	133
30-34	29.0	22.4	88.8	140	85.7	124	82.3	79.1	153
35-39	31.7	28.7	83.7	135	81.2	113	92.8	88.7	111
40-44	28.8	19.8	79.6	86	72.1	69	92.0	88.4	111
45-49	41.6	34.5	71.5	92	68.7	66	91.9	79.4	82
Residence									
Urban	18.6	15.9	87.1	373	89.6	325	73.6	65.8	348
Rural	27.9	23.8	74.8	542	83.1	406	82.4	81.0	455
Religion									
Hindu	23.8	19.4	81.6	462	86.0	377	79.6	74.6	436
Christian	30.2	24.8	64.7	69	(86.0)	45	(75.2)	(72.7)	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.7	21.4	80.5	374	86.1	301	77.4	73.9	304
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(31.4)	(20.2)	(71.1)	56	(85.2)	40	(91.3)	(85.9)	46
Scheduled tribe	25.3	22.0	77.1	381	84.9	293	78.3	72.5	351
Other backward class	23.2	20.0	83.4	249	85.5	207	76.0	73.8	230
Other	21.4	18.9	82.5	229	88.2	189	79.2	76.0	177
Schooling									
No schooling	38.9	34.3	48.2	123	22.5	59	(85.7)	(83.6)	48
<5 years complete	20.9	14.8	77.1	75	57.0	58	83.8	74.2	85
5-9 years complete	18.2	15.8	75.9	355	88.6	269	80.1	76.6	308
10-11 years complete	27.2	20.6	88.9	146	99.0	130	75.4	69.2	134
12 or more years complete	24.4	22.5	98.9	217	100.0	215	75.0	72.6	229
Total age 15-49	24.1	20.6	79.8	915	86.0	730	78.6	74.4	803
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.0	84.4	76
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.1	75.3	879

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Sikkim, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.6
She neglects the house or children	3.0	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.3
She argues with him	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
She doesn't cook properly	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.1
He suspects her of being unfaithful	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	4.7	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.7	4.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	7.4	6.5	9.0	5.6	7.9	6.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	79.0	58.0	78.2	52.6	78.8	56.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	78.4	51.5	77.4	44.9	78.1	49.0
Is tired or not in the mood	77.4	51.1	77.0	43.6	77.3	48.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	77.0	48.5	77.0	42.7	77.0	46.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	20.5	39.2	21.8	46.6	20.9	42.0
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	14.2	na	10.2	na	12.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	10.2	na	8.8	na	9.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	9.3	na	7.7	na	8.7
Have sex with another woman	na	10.2	na	7.4	na	9.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	9.1	na	6.2	na	8.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	84.7	na	87.8	na	85.9
Number of respondents	627	499	288	304	915	803

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	11.6	5.2	76.4	39.1	83.7	146	117
20-24	5.7	5.5	77.4	40.8	85.6	133	96
25-29	8.5	5.0	74.2	51.7	86.7	183	133
30-39	6.6	7.8	77.8	48.3	80.7	275	264
40-49	7.9	5.5	78.9	47.1	84.7	178	193
Residence							
Urban	8.5	7.1	79.0	50.2	84.0	373	348
Rural	7.5	5.4	75.7	43.4	83.4	542	455
Schooling							
No schooling	11.6	(3.1)	76.3	(47.3)	(82.5)	123	48
<5 years complete	4.8	10.7	76.1	44.2	79.1	75	85
5-9 years complete	9.7	7.2	75.4	42.6	86.6	355	308
10-11 years complete	6.0	5.6	77.6	47.7	79.5	146	134
12 or more years complete	5.2	3.9	80.1	51.2	84.3	217	229
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	6.7	6.5	85.7	44.6	84.3	219	625
Employed, for cash	6.6	6.3	83.6	45.2	84.0	182	599
Employed, not for cash	(7.1)	*	(96.3)	*	*	36	26
Not employed	8.3	5.0	74.3	52.4	81.7	696	178
Marital status							
Never married	9.0	5.6	77.0	42.7	84.5	288	304
Currently married	7.6	6.7	77.2	48.1	83.4	592	484
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(3.4)	*	(74.1)	*	*	35	15

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	9.3	5.5	76.3	45.5	83.9	351	400
1-2	6.0	8.1	76.9	49.1	83.2	425	307
3-4	10.2	1.8	79.8	44.2	87.0	121	74
5+	*	(5.3)	*	(30.8)	(74.8)	19	22
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	8.5	6.5	78.9	52.3	82.2	517	471
Non-nuclear	7.2	5.6	74.6	37.8	85.9	398	332
Religion							
Hindu	8.8	6.1	78.8	47.3	82.1	462	436
Christian	8.4	(7.3)	70.6	(32.7)	(88.6)	69	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.9	6.2	75.8	47.0	85.3	374	304
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(5.7)	(8.4)	(85.7)	(61.7)	(80.1)	56	46
Scheduled tribe	6.5	5.4	80.0	46.5	80.8	381	351
Other backward class	8.8	6.8	83.7	47.1	86.2	249	230
Other	9.8	6.1	62.7	41.0	87.2	229	177
Total	7.9	6.1	77.0	46.3	83.7	915	803

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by marital status, Sikkim, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Physical violence only	3.2	6.0	4.2
Sexual violence only	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical and sexual violence	1.3	0.0	0.9
Physical or sexual violence	4.6	6.0	5.1
Number of women	462	225	687

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	(0.0)	33
25-29	0.0	96
30-39	0.5	169
40-49	0.6	138
Residence		
Urban	0.0	174
Rural	0.6	264
Number of living children		
1-2	0.0	312
3-4	1.9	88
Schooling		
No schooling	1.7	96
<5 years complete	0.0	48
5-9 years complete	0.0	175
10-11 years complete	0.0	49
12 or more years complete	0.0	70
Religion		
Hindu	0.0	237
Christian	(2.4)	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	160
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled tribe	1.0	165
Other backward class	0.0	133
Other ¹	0.0	116
Total	0.4	438

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women with no living children and women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to "other" religions, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

¹Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Sikkim, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	2.6	0.2	1.7	1.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Slapped her	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	2.7	0.2	2.6	2.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	2.1	0.2	1.9	2.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	1.7	0.2	1.6	1.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	2.6	0.2	1.7	1.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	3.8	0.2	2.9	3.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Number of ever-married women	462	462	462	462

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	(6.0)	(6.0)	(1.7)	(6.0)	(6.0)	41
25-29	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	107
30-39	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.7	2.6	172
40-49	4.5	5.0	3.2	5.0	6.9	138
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	187
Rural	4.1	4.1	2.3	4.2	5.7	275
Schooling						
No schooling	6.2	8.5	5.5	8.5	10.2	97
<5 years complete	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	48
5-9 years complete	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	2.3	182
10-11 years complete	3.2	3.2	0.4	3.6	3.6	54
12 or more years complete	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	80
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	3.2	3.3	1.7	3.4	4.6	361
Employed for cash	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	91
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	419
0-4 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	80
5-9 years	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	75
10+ years	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.5	2.7	265
Number of living children						
0	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	41
1-2	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	2.2	312
3-4	3.7	2.8	1.9	2.8	5.4	88
Household structure²						
Nuclear	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	4.3	278
Non-nuclear	1.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	3.1	184
Religion						
Hindu	2.6	2.2	0.0	2.2	4.2	253
Christian	(9.8)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(12.1)	39
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	165

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.3	3.0	170
Other backward class	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.3	141
Other ³	5.7	4.2	2.8	4.2	5.7	125
Total	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.6	3.8	462

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women age 15-19, women employed not for cash, women who are married more than once, women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to “other” religions, scheduled caste women, and women who don’t know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

³Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	3.6	6.1	1.8	6.1	8.0	53
<5 years complete	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.8	57
5-9 years complete	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	4.2	192
10-11 years complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
12 or more years complete	3.9	1.9	0.2	2.2	4.1	91
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.4	276
Gets drunk sometimes	2.1	1.8	0.2	2.0	2.8	162
Gets drunk often	(27.2)	(27.5)	(23.4)	(27.5)	(31.3)	21
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(3.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(3.9)	40
Wife is same age	(0.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(4.6)	23
Wife 1-4 years younger	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	168
Wife 5-9 years younger	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.8	3.5	122
Wife 10+ years younger	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.8	79
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	3.9	3.3	2.2	3.4	4.8	210
Wife has more schooling	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	136
Both have equal schooling	1.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.8	79
Neither attended school	(5.0)	(8.9)	(2.5)	(8.9)	(11.3)	37
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.9	424
1-2	(17.8)	(11.9)	(11.9)	(11.9)	(17.8)	29
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	21
1-2	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	23
3	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.6	2.1	389
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.8	3.8	430
1-2	(3.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(3.7)	23

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators – *Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Sikkim, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	2.0	96
3	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.8	4.0	355
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)	26
Sometimes	3.1	2.9	1.5	3.0	4.4	315
Never	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	121
Total	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.6	3.8	462

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol but never get drunk, women whose husbands display 3 or more marital control behaviours, women with 3 or more reasons for which wife-beating is justified, and women with 1-2 reasons for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where

- h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
- m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
- y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
- x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
- f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Sikkim, there were 215 clusters. Hence, 215 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 215 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 214 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Sikkim as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Sikkim, 2015-16		
Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	De facto household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	De jure children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Post-neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	De facto household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Sikkim, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error(SE/ R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.976	0.005	4,662	4,662	2.075	0.005	0.967	0.985
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.882	0.009	4,662	4,662	1.884	0.010	0.864	0.900
Using iodized salt	0.996	0.001	4,648	4,650	0.999	0.001	0.995	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	941.797	12.375	9,684	9,647	1.225	0.013	917.047	966.547
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.202	0.005	8,513	8,526	1.338	0.027	0.192	0.213
Urban residence	0.327	0.014	5,293	5,293	2.165	0.043	0.299	0.355
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.121	0.006	5,293	5,293	1.284	0.048	0.109	0.132
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.407	0.010	5,293	5,293	1.463	0.024	0.387	0.427
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.333	0.008	5,293	5,293	1.177	0.023	0.318	0.348
Currently married	0.630	0.008	5,293	5,293	1.140	0.012	0.615	0.645
Married before age 18	0.248	0.008	4,440	4,456	1.291	0.034	0.231	0.264
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.467	0.015	3,343	3,336	1.711	0.032	0.437	0.497
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.459	0.014	3,343	3,336	1.655	0.031	0.431	0.488
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.008	0.002	3,343	3,336	1.248	0.242	0.004	0.012
Currently using pill	0.115	0.008	3,343	3,336	1.401	0.067	0.100	0.131
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.063	0.006	3,343	3,336	1.357	0.091	0.051	0.074
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.052	0.005	3,343	3,336	1.314	0.097	0.042	0.062
Currently using female sterilization	0.176	0.008	3,343	3,336	1.256	0.047	0.159	0.192
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.750	0.016	1,604	1,553	1.505	0.022	0.718	0.783
Unmet need for family planning	0.217	0.010	3,343	3,336	1.382	0.045	0.197	0.237
Want no more children	0.656	0.010	3,343	3,336	1.264	0.016	0.635	0.677
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.036	0.004	3,343	3,336	1.342	0.121	0.027	0.044
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.747	0.022	899	897	1.542	0.030	0.702	0.791
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.528	0.026	899	897	1.566	0.049	0.476	0.580
Birth registration	0.985	0.004	983	980	1.100	0.004	0.976	0.994
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.971	0.006	1,005	994	1.124	0.007	0.958	0.984
Institutional delivery	0.947	0.009	1,005	994	1.244	0.010	0.928	0.966
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.748	0.021	899	897	1.467	0.028	0.705	0.790
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.148	0.018	899	897	1.499	0.120	0.112	0.183
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.546	0.057	105	100	1.142	0.104	0.432	0.660
Children with diarrhoea	0.018	0.005	975	965	1.224	0.288	0.008	0.029
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.656	0.105	19	18	0.931	0.161	0.445	0.866
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.507	0.151	19	18	1.271	0.298	0.205	0.810
Child received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.008	209	195	1.030	0.008	0.974	1.004
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.020	209	195	1.075	0.021	0.890	0.969
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.025	209	195	1.051	0.028	0.827	0.927
Child received measles vaccination	0.933	0.018	209	195	0.998	0.019	0.897	0.969
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.841	0.026	209	195	0.975	0.030	0.790	0.892
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.830	0.027	209	195	0.990	0.032	0.777	0.884
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.843	0.018	813	801	1.365	0.022	0.806	0.880
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.296	0.019	925	926	1.212	0.064	0.258	0.334
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.142	0.015	925	926	1.314	0.109	0.111	0.173
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.142	0.015	925	926	1.269	0.107	0.112	0.173
Children with any anaemia	0.551	0.026	835	837	1.499	0.047	0.498	0.603
Women with any anaemia	0.349	0.010	5,261	5,254	1.571	0.030	0.328	0.369
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.064	0.005	5,095	5,104	1.396	0.075	0.054	0.073
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.267	0.008	5,095	5,104	1.367	0.032	0.250	0.284
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.909	0.014	931	915	1.492	0.016	0.880	0.937
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.255	0.021	931	915	1.465	0.082	0.213	0.297
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.051	0.014	687	687	1.721	0.285	0.022	0.080
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.174	0.055	15,123	15,136	1.191	0.047	1.064	1.283
Neonatal mortality	20.784	5.372	1,020	1,012	1.203	0.258	10.039	31.528
Post-neonatal mortality	8.737	3.666	1,028	1,025	1.149	0.420	1.405	16.069
Infant mortality	29.520	6.699	1,020	1,012	1.231	0.227	16.123	42.917
Child mortality	2.784	1.461	993	986	1.121	0.525	0.000	5.706
Under-five mortality	32.222	6.808	1,021	1,014	1.213	0.211	18.605	45.839
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.114	0.004	9,072	9,022	1.368	0.039	0.105	0.123
Urban residence	0.433	0.025	801	803	1.410	0.057	0.384	0.483
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.060	0.012	801	803	1.417	0.198	0.036	0.084
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.451	0.024	801	803	1.367	0.053	0.403	0.499
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.379	0.021	801	803	1.213	0.055	0.337	0.421
Currently married	0.603	0.022	801	803	1.288	0.037	0.558	0.647
Married before age 21	0.194	0.019	586	590	1.157	0.097	0.156	0.232
Want no more children	0.593	0.031	477	484	1.357	0.052	0.532	0.654
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.035	0.011	477	484	1.299	0.314	0.013	0.057
Men with any anaemia	0.157	0.019	796	797	1.399	0.118	0.120	0.195
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.024	0.007	798	800	1.214	0.296	0.010	0.038
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.348	0.021	798	800	1.204	0.062	0.305	0.390
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.956	0.011	801	803	1.486	0.011	0.934	0.978
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.361	0.035	801	803	2.030	0.096	0.292	0.430

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Sikkim, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error(SE/ R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.993	0.003	1,227	1,546	1.431	0.004	0.986	1.000
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.760	0.022	1,227	1,546	1.826	0.029	0.715	0.805
Using iodized salt	0.998	0.001	1,223	1,541	0.989	0.001	0.996	1.000
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	936.275	22.713	2,332	2,920	1.075	0.024	890.848	981.702
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.143	0.008	2,043	2,577	1.139	0.058	0.127	0.160
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.369	0.025	868	1,084	1.507	0.067	0.319	0.418
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.356	0.023	868	1,084	1.395	0.064	0.311	0.402
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.012	0.005	868	1,084	1.291	0.392	0.003	0.022
Currently using pill	0.088	0.012	868	1,084	1.294	0.142	0.063	0.112
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.045	0.009	868	1,084	1.300	0.203	0.027	0.064
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.054	0.010	868	1,084	1.299	0.185	0.034	0.074
Currently using female sterilization	0.131	0.013	868	1,084	1.095	0.096	0.106	0.157
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.553	0.045	323	393	1.614	0.081	0.463	0.643
Unmet need for family planning	0.245	0.018	868	1,084	1.260	0.075	0.208	0.281
Want no more children	0.600	0.019	868	1,084	1.134	0.031	0.563	0.638
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.756	0.040	234	301	1.454	0.053	0.676	0.837
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.487	0.047	234	301	1.465	0.097	0.393	0.582
Birth registration	0.986	0.007	254	326	0.920	0.007	0.973	1.000
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.977	0.010	249	322	1.100	0.011	0.957	0.998
Institutional delivery	0.953	0.017	249	322	1.177	0.018	0.919	0.986
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.793	0.038	234	301	1.440	0.047	0.718	0.868
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.100	0.026	234	301	1.337	0.259	0.048	0.152
Children with diarrhoea	0.003	0.003	247	319	0.873	1.009	0.000	0.009
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.000	0.000	1	1	NA	NA	0.000	0.000
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	1.000	0.000	1	1	NA	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.018	48	60	0.930	0.018	0.946	1.018
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.046	48	60	0.986	0.052	0.792	0.975
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.871	0.047	48	60	0.961	0.054	0.778	0.964
Child received measles vaccination	0.900	0.039	48	60	0.906	0.044	0.821	0.979
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.048	48	60	0.806	0.060	0.694	0.884
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.814	0.049	48	60	0.875	0.061	0.715	0.913
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.805	0.041	205	267	1.418	0.051	0.723	0.887
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.229	0.031	241	308	1.098	0.133	0.168	0.290
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.132	0.025	241	308	1.121	0.189	0.082	0.181
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.120	0.025	241	308	1.149	0.212	0.069	0.170
Children with any anaemia	0.597	0.052	215	284	1.583	0.087	0.493	0.701
Women with any anaemia	0.343	0.021	1,354	1,712	1.624	0.061	0.301	0.385
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.075	0.009	1,319	1,671	1.221	0.118	0.057	0.093
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.341	0.016	1,319	1,671	1.196	0.046	0.309	0.372
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.935	0.019	303	373	1.316	0.020	0.897	0.972
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.315	0.038	303	373	1.408	0.120	0.239	0.390
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.114	0.096	3,939	4,981	1.142	0.086	0.923	1.305
Neonatal mortality	11.016	6.327	254	328	0.989	0.574	0.000	23.671
Post-neonatal mortality	1.599	1.607	258	333	NA	1.004	0.000	4.812
Infant mortality	12.616	6.523	254	328	0.989	0.517	0.000	25.663
Child mortality	5.303	3.066	253	319	1.026	0.578	0.000	11.434
Under-five mortality	17.852	7.439	255	329	0.984	0.417	2.974	32.731
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.073	0.007	2,159	2,690	1.173	0.089	0.060	0.086
Want no more children	0.510	0.042	158	201	1.061	0.083	0.425	0.595
Men with any anaemia	0.124	0.032	270	342	1.436	0.257	0.060	0.188
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.012	0.008	272	345	1.283	0.718	0.000	0.028
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.415	0.035	272	345	1.089	0.084	0.345	0.484
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.982	0.007	274	348	0.923	0.007	0.968	0.997
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.377	0.062	274	348	2.089	0.164	0.254	0.500

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Sikkim, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error(SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.968	0.007	3,435	3,116	2.238	0.007	0.955	0.981
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.942	0.006	3,435	3,116	1.426	0.006	0.931	0.954
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	3,425	3,108	1.027	0.001	0.993	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	944.194	14.734	7,352	6,727	1.294	0.016	914.725	973.663
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.228	0.007	6,470	5,950	1.384	0.029	0.215	0.241
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.514	0.018	2,475	2,252	1.826	0.036	0.478	0.551
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.509	0.018	2,475	2,252	1.794	0.035	0.472	0.545
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.002	2,475	2,252	1.039	0.274	0.003	0.009
Currently using pill	0.129	0.010	2,475	2,252	1.442	0.075	0.110	0.148
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.071	0.007	2,475	2,252	1.408	0.102	0.057	0.086
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.051	0.006	2,475	2,252	1.296	0.113	0.039	0.062
Currently using female sterilization	0.197	0.011	2,475	2,252	1.337	0.054	0.176	0.219
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.817	0.015	1,281	1,160	1.428	0.019	0.786	0.848
Unmet need for family planning	0.203	0.012	2,475	2,252	1.427	0.057	0.180	0.227
Want no more children	0.683	0.012	2,475	2,252	1.323	0.018	0.658	0.707
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.742	0.027	665	596	1.559	0.036	0.688	0.795
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.549	0.031	665	596	1.583	0.056	0.487	0.611
Birth registration	0.984	0.005	729	654	1.183	0.006	0.973	0.995
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.968	0.008	756	673	1.139	0.008	0.952	0.984
Institutional delivery	0.944	0.011	756	673	1.261	0.012	0.922	0.967
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.725	0.026	665	596	1.485	0.036	0.673	0.777
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.172	0.023	665	596	1.555	0.134	0.126	0.218
Children with diarrhoea	0.026	0.008	728	646	1.280	0.294	0.011	0.041
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.692	0.106	18	17	0.984	0.154	0.480	0.905
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.480	0.155	18	17	1.326	0.323	0.170	0.790
Child received BCG vaccination	0.992	0.008	161	136	1.072	0.008	0.976	1.008
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.950	0.021	161	136	1.144	0.022	0.909	0.991
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.879	0.029	161	136	1.086	0.033	0.821	0.938
Child received measles vaccination	0.948	0.019	161	136	1.026	0.020	0.910	0.985
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.864	0.030	161	136	1.044	0.034	0.805	0.923
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.837	0.032	161	136	1.040	0.038	0.774	0.901
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.862	0.019	608	534	1.282	0.022	0.824	0.900
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.329	0.024	684	617	1.249	0.072	0.282	0.376
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.147	0.020	684	617	1.404	0.133	0.108	0.186
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.154	0.019	684	617	1.313	0.123	0.116	0.191
Children with any anaemia	0.527	0.028	620	553	1.350	0.053	0.471	0.582
Women with any anaemia	0.351	0.012	3,907	3,542	1.509	0.033	0.328	0.374
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.058	0.006	3,776	3,433	1.496	0.098	0.047	0.070
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.232	0.010	3,776	3,433	1.424	0.042	0.212	0.251
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.891	0.020	628	542	1.608	0.023	0.851	0.931
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.213	0.022	628	542	1.326	0.102	0.170	0.257
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.206	0.068	11,184	10,154	1.207	0.056	1.071	1.342
Neonatal mortality	25.467	7.294	766	685	1.276	0.286	10.878	40.055
Post-neonatal mortality	12.220	5.347	770	693	1.203	0.438	1.526	22.915
Infant mortality	37.687	9.251	766	685	1.300	0.245	19.186	56.188
Child mortality	1.585	1.588	740	667	1.144	1.002	0.000	4.761
Under-five mortality	39.212	9.301	766	685	1.285	0.237	20.611	57.814
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.131	0.006	6,913	6,331	1.436	0.043	0.120	0.142
Want no more children	0.652	0.043	319	283	1.610	0.066	0.566	0.738
Men with any anaemia	0.182	0.022	526	454	1.291	0.119	0.139	0.226
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.033	0.011	526	454	1.241	0.320	0.012	0.054
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.297	0.026	526	454	1.255	0.087	0.245	0.348
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.936	0.018	527	455	1.682	0.019	0.900	0.972
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.349	0.039	527	455	1.871	0.112	0.271	0.426

na = Not applicable